THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1829. NO. 26.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

REESE R. JONES,

NO. 33 Hand Street, between Penn and Liberty streets, having enlarged his Factory, has now on hand, and intends always to keep, a large and complete assortment of all kinds of

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

Spanish, Half Spanish, and Common Segars.

Also, Scotch and Rappee Snuff, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1829.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No.33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

BRASS ! WIGHTS,

WITH the Imperial Stamp, Staple Isinglass, Pearl Sago, White Mustard Seed, Fancy Smelling Bottles, Fresh Tamarinds in jars, Maccouba Snuff, &c. just received at the New Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood Streets.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 4, 1829.—3*

PASSAGE FROM IRELAND.

THE subscribers having established the following well known fast sailing coppered SHIPS in the trade between this port, BELFAST and LONDONDERRY, they will succeed each other in sailing throughout the year.

Ship BENJ. RUSH, Captain Henry Duff,
" ULYSSES, " John Myres,
" DUMFRIES, " Joseph Harvey,

These ships being all of the first class, and roomy between decks, and commanded by captains experienced in the Passenger Trade, those who come out by them may rely on every comfort which can be provided. Persons residing in any part of this country wishing to send for their friends from either ENGLAND, IRELAND, or SCOTLAND, can secure a certain passage by calling personally on the subscribers, or by application to their agents, Messrs. R. GALWAY & Co. Pittsburgh.

WM. & THOS. ADAIR.

Baltimore, July, 1829.—2aw.6mo.

English Reader and Vocabulary.

THE subscribers have recently published Bentley's revised and improved edition of the English Reader; with the addition of a Vocabulary annexed to the work; containing all the words used in the English Reader, *divided, accented, defined*, and the part of speech annexed; arranged in *alphabetical* order; adapted to the orthography and *pronunciation of Walker*: with a *Key* representing the different sounds of the vowels referred to by the figures. —To which is added a catalogue of the *proper names* contained in the English Reader, pronounced according to Mr. Walker's rules for the pronunciation of proper names:—Likewise a general *summary* of the *Globe*; containing a list of the different *countries*, and their population, the number of *square miles*; the number of *inhabitants* to each square mile; the *chief cities*, the form of *government* and prevailing *religion*.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, Oct 17—tf

AUCTION SALES.

P. M'KENNA,

AUCTIONEER,

No. 99 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth streets,

EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 2 o'clock, P. M. Having made arrangements to the eastward, a constant supply of GOODS will always be on hand, which will be disposed of at private as well as public sale; as also a variety of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1828—tf

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish, and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28—tf.

ROMANCES OF REAL LIFE. In two volumes. "For a light, free, flowing, and truly feminine style, we know not where to look for Mrs. Charles Gore's equal among living female writers, or her superior among dead ones. She is a charming writer, and one who will not easily find a rival, except in—herself. In other words, she, and she only, is the writer who can make us forget the pleasure which we have received from these 'Romances of Real Life.'"—*Court Jour.*

Just received and for sale by
HOLDSHIP & SON.

Sept. 18.—tf.

WALLACE & BEGGES, CLOCK & WATCH MAKERS

No 29, Market, Corner of 2nd Street,

HAVE just received, and are now opening, a large and most splendid assortment of

WATCHES,

Jewellery, & Fancy Goods,

of every description, viz: Gold and Silver Chronometers, Patent Lever, Lapine, Repeating, and Plain WATCHES, JEWELLERY of the latest fashion, with a general assortment of goods in their line of business. They are now prepared to sell *Wholesale or Retail*, on very accommodating terms.

Constantly on hand watch and clock Tools and Materials—wholesale and retail.

June 26, 1829.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

INDEMNITY FOR LOSS BY FIRE.

The Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia,

LATELY incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with perpetual charter, for the sole purpose of insuring from Loss or Damage by Fire—

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to effect Insurance, IN TOWN AND COUNTRY, on Houses, Barns, Manufactories, Stores, and other Buildings, Ships in harbour and upon the stocks, and on Goods, Wares and Merchandise upon the land or lying in port, and on Agricultural Products, upon as liberal terms as any similar institution.

Applications made at the office, No. 163 1-2 Chestnut-street, third door below Fifth-street, either personally or by letter, with description of the property, will receive prompt attention.

CHARLES N. BANCKER,
Secretary.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8.—3mo

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the Bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Allegheny-Town

August 25, 1826.—tf.

Damask Table Cloths.

SIX, eight and ten quarters, of any length that may be required, wove by Thomas Brown, for sale at the DOMESTIC WARE HOUSE, No. 26, Wood street. Also

Towne's Diaper Table Linen.

Orders for the above addressed to the subscriber will receive prompt attention.

GEO. COCHRAN of Richd.
March 3.—tf Agent. P. M. A.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Executors.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of

MACHINE CARDS,

From the Manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for Cotton Cards will be punctually attended to.

WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829—ttf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a.
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED.* Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale. Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

Woollen & Cotton Goods.

THE Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association have received from the manufacturers, *at reduced prices,*

Blue, Brown, Black and Mixed Broad Cloths.
Flannels assorted colors, and Cassinetts,
Plaids, Checks, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, &c.
On hand—TABLE LINEN and CARPETS.
No. 26 Wood-street,
Pittsburgh, August 4, 1829.

Pittsburgh manufactured FILES of a superior quality for sale as above.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

Gentlemen's Clothing also scoured in the neatest manner.

J. HANSON,

Auctioneer, and Commission Merchant,
No. 46, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

IS now opening extensive consignments of choice seasonable

British, French, India, and Domestic

DRY GOODS:

Together with a quantity of

Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, &c.

All of which, (having been selected with much care, in *Philadelphia, New-York*, and *Baltimore*,) will be sold, by *Package* or *Piece*, at *Private Sale*, on accommodating terms. Country merchants are most respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.

PUBLIC SALES continued, as usual, every *Monday* and *Thursday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and every *Saturday evening*, at half past 6.

BOOKS.

The City Auction Room is also constantly supplied with an extensive collection of Miscellaneous, School and Blank BOOKS, which may be had at private sale at auction prices.

Pittsburgh, March 24, 1829—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

SHOES & LEATHER.

JAMES H. DAILY

NO. 75, WOOD STREET,

Has just received a general assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every description, purchased at the Eastern Market, within the last month. His stock now consists of a choice variety.

ALSO—*A QUANTITY OF*

LEATHER,

Of various kinds; and having made arrangements to be regularly supplied from the eastward, with the above articles, he will be enabled to dispose of them to country merchants and others, on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 23—tf t.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN.

June 23, 1829.—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No. 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826—tf

PIANO FORTES.

W. R. COPPOCK respectfully invites the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and vicinity to three very superior toned PIANO FORTES, from the celebrated factory of Firth & Hall and John Kearsing, of New York. Two of these are of the highly improved Metallic Plate, with Detached Sounding Boards. These advantages are obvious on inspection. By the metallic plate, the instrument is calculated to remain in tune a much longer time. It allows the strings to be much shorter, and also gives a clearness and brilliancy of tone. The sounding board being entirely detached, prevents the possibility of its splitting from the effects of the climate—two grand considerations for those in this part of the country, where tuners and repairers are scarce. These instruments are selected from the factories by an eminent professor, and particular attention paid to the evenness of touch and tone, so essential to a pianoist.

The above are for sale, and warranted, at Messrs. Johnston & Stockton's Bookstore, Market street, where an assortment of the latest musical publications of New York and Boston can be had. Second hand Piano Fortes taken at a fair valuation in exchange.

☞Mr. Coppock is still continuing his instructions on the Piano Forte, with Singing, founded on the celebrated Logierian system, now so deservedly popular throughout England. Terms made known as above.

PIANO FORTES TUNED.

Orders taken for any kind of musical merchandise, either foreign or of New York manufacture, which will be sold at the original prices, with a very small advance for carriage.

December 8, 1829—tf.

TO PRINTERS.

THE subscribers, intending to discontinue the manufacture of Printing Types, after completing the founts they have already commenced, and wishing to close their establishment as early as practicable, they solicit orders from their customers and printers generally, feeling assured that they will find it to their interest to select from the stock of the subscribers, such articles as they are now or may soon be in want of.

Their stock embraces a large variety of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL TYPES, of the various sizes from Nonpareil to Eight Lines Pica, inclusive. Also, Cuts, Borders, Brass Rules, &c.; all of which are of the best quality, made of hard metal, and put up with great care.

Terms will be favorable for approved acceptances in Baltimore, or a liberal discount for cash.

☞ For sale, a second hand COLUMBIAN PRESS, (imperial size,) which will be sold a bargain. Cases, Chases, Ink, &c. will be supplied.

CHARLES CARTER & Co.
No. 17 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

December 8—w8t.

10 BBLS. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, Just received, and for sale low, by the barrel or less quantity, at the New Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood Streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

December 4, 1829—3*

Pine Creek Iron Works.

For Sale,

ONE half of the well known establishment situated near the Canal, about five miles above Pittsburgh, formerly in possession of M. B. Belknap and carried on, lately, by M'Clurg & Co. and Ekin & Ledlie. The establishment is seated on an excellent tract of land of about one hundred acres, having a number of dwellings convenient to the works for manager and hands. The works are in complete order for the manufacturing and rolling of iron, and for manufacturing nails, spades, axes, hoes &c. &c. Part of the machinery may be put in motion either by steam or water power, and from the general arrangement of the whole, every description of work connected with the establishment may be well done as economically as at any other in the western country.

Apply to
JOHN D. DAVIS,
ISAAC LIGHTNER,
JOHN S. RIDDLE,
} Assignees of Ekin & Ledlie.

March 27—tf.

For Sale,

THE THREE STORY BRICK BUILDINGS on Third Street near the corner of Market, next door to the Grocery Store of Schweppe & Horner, having convenient back buildings for the accommodation of a family and Store, and being an eligible stand for business.

Apply to
GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.
Agent No. 26 Wood Street.

Pittsburgh June 12, 1829—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.

GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3. 1829—tf.

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander*, (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co.

Feb. 27—tf.

J. M. Clarke's Lottery Office,

No. 110, MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Union Canal Lottery

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS NO. 14, FOR 1829.

TO be drawn in Philadelphia, day after tomorrow, 17th instant, and the drawing will be received at Clarke's Office, on Monday next.

SPLENDID SCHEME:

CAPITAL PRIZE 30,000 DOLLARS.

One prize of	30,000	is	30,000
Two "	10,000	is	20,000
Two "	5,000	is	10,000
One "	4,210	is	4,210
Ten "	1,000	is	10,000
" "	600	is	6,000
" "	500	is	5,000
" "	400	is	4,000
" "	300	is	3,000
Twenty-eight prizes of	200	is	5,600

Besides numerous other prizes of 100, 90, 80, 70, 60, 50, 40, 30, &c. &c.

Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, 2 50; Eighths, 1 25.

Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

☞Orders from the country, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to, and the drawing will will be sent to distant adventurers as soon as received. Call on, or address

J. M. CLARKE,
No. 110 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Dec. 15.—2t

COMMISSION HOUSE,

ST. LOUIS.

THE subscribers, late from Florence, Alabama, have rented the large Stone Warehouse, at the steam boat landing, next building to Messrs. Hill & M'Gunnegle, for the purpose of transacting a general *Commission Business*, under the firm of SPROULE & BUCHANAN. They will strictly attend to all business committed to their care, and are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments.

GEORGE SPROULE,
ANDREW BUCHANAN.

Dec. 15.—4m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I AM in need of money for my business; all persons who know they are indebted to me of a longer standing than six months, are hereby requested to give me a call and make settlement, between now and the first of February next.—At that date, I will deliver my accounts into the care of an officer, who will prove more successful.

CALEB LEE.

December 15, 1829.—3t

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN CONNER, late of St. Clair township, Allegheny county, deceased, are hereby required to make payment to the undersigned; and all having claims against said estate are required to present them, for adjustment, without delay.

JAMES CONNER,
SAMUEL CONNER,
Executors.

Nov. 27, 1829—4*

STRAW PAPER.

JOHN D. DAVIS, Commission Merchant, No. 45, Front street, has lately received a quantity of Medium and Crown Wrapping Paper, of a very superior quality, from the mill of Col. Wm. Magaw, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, and a liberal discount given to those taking a quantity.

Pittsburgh, December 15, 1829.—7t

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel: and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER,
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co.
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE assortment of superior *ivory handled KNIVES and FORKS*, in sets; Nut Crackers, silver and plated Butter Knives; plated Tea and Table Spoons; plated Casters and Candlesticks; Astral, Stand, Chamber and Liverpool Lamps; superior Mantel Ornaments, &c. &c.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Fifth & Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, July 21—wtf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ANDREW M'FARLANE, deceased, late of Jefferson township, Allegheny county, are requested to make immediate payment: those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber for settlement.

ROBERT M'FARLAND, Ex'r.
Near Williamsport, Monongahela.

December 8 1829—4t.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Col. M'Kenney has sent an objugatory letter to the editor of the Cherokee Phœnix, taking him to task for not treating his (the Colonel's) opinions and writing with more respect. Colonel M'Kenney says: —The principal bearing of my remarks in my add[illegible] as quoted by you, was upon the Cre[illegible]ut I know it—and so do you know it, the *great body* of your people want to get away from the evils that threaten them and go west,—you know it, and I know it, (and not from *secret* agents either) that *your* influence, and the influence of a very few, *deter* the body of your people from making terms; and I say, whatever you may think of it, laying the foundation for the future welfare and prosperity of your nation.

To this the Cherokee Phœnix replies: —He (Col. M'K,) has given us *good* advice, but a very bad example. Do we indeed know that "the great body of the Cherokees want to go west?" And does our influence deter these from making terms? The charge preferred here is a serious one—no less than a *deliberate falsehood.* Has Col. M'Kenney made the assertion with proper reflection? Is he able to prove it with suitable evidence? We call upon him to come out—let him publish the documents in his possession.—We positively and unhesitatingly deny what is here asserted by him, *we do know that the great body of the Cherokees do not wish to go west.* Of this we are as certain as that we hold our pen. Col. M'Kenney ought also to know this fact—sufficient has been said and published to convince any reasonable man, not under the influence of prejudice, that the people of this nation are opposed to a removal.

U. S. Gazette.

It is amusing to hear the Jackson men prate about the "federalists," "federalism," &c. as if they alone had pretensions to republicanism. Do they forget who and what they are? Do they really know who are their leaders at this very hour? Poor fellows, why their very chiefs and the essence of their party are federalists to the backbone? Branch, Berrien, M'Lane, Pope, Baylies, Lyman, and hundreds of others, distinguished men of the party, were leaders of the federal party in 1808—1814, in opposition to the very men now arrayed against this corrupt administration. The truth is, in the matter of the two old parties, that a paraphrase of Cuffee's anecdote of *de hoe and de harrow* is a pretty fair illustration:

Cuffee, where are the *Federalists?*
  Long wid de 'publicans.
Where are the Republicans?
  Long with the fetherals.
Where are the Federalits and Republicans both?
  Bress you soul Massa day bothe togedder.

N. H. Journal.

Shocking murder.—The body of Mrs. Mary Maginty, of Danville, (Pa,) was found dead in her bed, one day last week. Her infant daughter, about eighteen months old, sitting by the side of its lifeless mother weeping. The husband of Mrs. M. was absent, and the appearance of the deceased warrants the conclusion that the poor woman had in the first place been most cruelly used, by a villian or villians, and then murdered by strangulation.

Nat. Gaz.

"*Better Times.*"—During our revolutionary war a gentlemen of a neighboring town, who was the owner of several successful privateers, one of which had captured a a rich gilt silver Bowl with several casks of the choicest wines intended for the Governor-General of the Canadas, on returning from a visit to Boston rather unexpectedly, found his servants collected in his cellar with a number of invited colored guests, quaffing his best wine from his rich Bowl, to the toast of "Better Times." This was rather too much for even his philanthropy and good nature to bear, and breaking from his concealment he exclaimed, "What, ye black dogs,—do you want *better times*, than to drink Madeira wine out of a gilt Bowl.—Take another draught, and begone."

This authentic anecdote reminds us of a *toast* lately given at a Fair in our neighborhood.—"*Hard Times.*" More *Money* than we can loan for legal interest. More *Food* than we can eat or give away, and more *Clothing* than we can wear or sell.

Boston Centinel.

Earl of Chatham.—We were shown on Saturday, says the Savannah Georgian, a medal of Copper, found in a garden at Medway, in Liberty County, cast in honor of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, the ardent advocate of the Colonies in the disputes which ended in the revolutionary war and their independence. On one side is a head, with the inscription "*Gulielmus Pitt*"—on the reverse "The man who, having saved the parent, pleaded with success for her children."

Mr. James Shannon and some of his neighbors were lately fishing with a seine near the mouth of Drannon's lick, on the Kentucky river, in Henry county, where they discovered a land terrapin in the edge of the water. They found it had been injured upon the back, and upon examining more closely, they discovered on the shell covering the under part of the body, the following inscription: "D. Boone, 1779." From the appearance of the letters, they were in all probability carved at the above date by Col. **Daniel Boone.**

Ken. Argus.

Miscellany.

From the Scotsman.

THE LATE STEAM CARRIAGE EXPERIMENT AT LIVERPOOL.

It is melancholy to observe how rarely objects, events, or individuals are esteemed according to their importance. All the periodical pens in London at this moment are at work upon the Turkish Treaty, the New Police, Cobbett's Corn, Mr. Lister's Tragedy, the Newark Meeting—and, perhaps, one or two "most bloody and barbarous" murders. We have columns and pages filled day after day with comments on these matters, which two months hence will be completely superseded by something equally ephemeral, while we have not seen in one of the metropolis prints a single remark on the experiments at Liverpool, which unveil mechanical truths of such stupendous importance, that, if objects are to be judged of by their influence on the condition of man, the Russian campaigns, the Catholic Question—nay, though some may stare, we will add—the French Revolution, sink into nothing in the comparison. How trifling was the effect produced by all the wars of the fifteenth century on the state of the world, compared with the discovery of Printing! And how little were the consequences of that discovery understood by the contemporaries of Faust and Gottenburg! The experiments at Liverpool have established principles which will give a greater impulse to civilization than it has ever received from any single cause since the Press first opened the gates of knowledge to the human species at large. They may be said to have furnished man with wings, to have supplied him with facilities of locomotion, of which the most sanguine could not have dreamed a few years ago. Even steam navigation gives but a faint idea of the wondrous powers which this new agent has put into our hands. It is no exaggeration to say, that the introduction of steam carriages on railways places us on the verge of a new era—of a social revolution of which imagination cannot picture the ultimate effects.

The three best engines when yoked to loads equal to three times their own weight, respectively performed as follows: The first travelled at the rate of 11 miles, the second of 14 miles, and the third of 2½ miles an hour. The distances passed over were not short in these cases, the first having travelled 70 miles, the second 25, and the third 21. In another trial, the lightest engine was proceeding at the rate of twenty-four miles in an hour, with its full load, when the joint of a pipe failed, and stopped its motion. It is to be observed, too, that the engine worked under considerable disadvantages. The piece of rail road selected for the experiments being only 1½ miles long, the engine had to check its velocity, make a full pause, and begin again about twelve times in going twenty miles A great amount of power was thus wasted, and in many cases the engine perhaps had not acquired its maximum or *terminal* velocity when the stop took place. We run no risk, therefore, in saying that the performance upon an unbroken line of road, of the full length travelled over, would have been greater than the average of these short trips.

One of the heavier engines (the Rocket) drew 36 passengers in a carriage, at a velocity which sometimed reached 28 miles an hour: The lightest engine (the Novelty) when loaded with 45 passengers in wagons, made several trips with a velocity of 22 miles an hour, at an average; but when she was going at her greatest speed, she travelled at the scarcely credible rate of 32 miles!

The Rocket also drew a number of passengers (about 30, we believe) upon an inclined plane, rising one foot in 96, at the rate of 12 miles an hour. This single fact shows how much the powers of the locomotive engine have been underrated; for Mr. Walker, in the Report which we noticed on Wednesday last, inferred from the facts he had collected that the entire power of one of these machines would be consumed in dragging its own weight up an acclivity like this at two or three miles per hour.

We are quite aware that the performance of a single engine, when its powers are tasked by way of experiment, and for a short time, will exceed the average rate of a number working permanently. But against this we must place, on the other hand, the disadvantage of having the motion checked and renewed every five or six minutes, the inexperience of our engineers in the construction of machines for such rapid rates of motion, and the accidents to which first attempts are liable. The Novelty, the most successful of the engines, was the first which the makers had ever built. Making due allowance for these circumstances, we have not the slightest doubt that we have it now in our power to command a velocity of thirty miles an hour, on a level, well made rail road, or 25 miles, allowing for the necessary stops; and we know that this is the opinion of some of the most skilful engineers who witnessed these experiments. Such a rapid rate of travelling, of course, will not be attempted at first. Perhaps it would be attended with too much danger to be permanently adopted at any time; but taking it as the extreme term of what is practicable, we may approach as near to it as circumstances will permit. No one who saw the experiments doubts that 20 or 24 miles an hour are within reach, safely and easily, whenever a double railway is laid (as it will be by and by,) to allow of two different velocities being employed; a slow one for goods, and a quick one for passengers.

Twenty years ago, we believe, the mails did not travel faster than about 7 miles an hour. From 7 miles it was raised to 8, and every one cried out what an improvement! From 8 it was raised to 9, and this was hailed as nothing less than "prodigious!" Attempts are now making to force it up to ten miles an hour, but at any thing beyond this, to a certainty, horse power fails us. How then shall we find terms adequate to express the value of a discovery which lifts us at once from 9 miles to 20 or 25 miles an hour!—which carries us as far beyond the speed of the mail, as the mail is beyond that of a brewer's dray, or a carrier's wagon.

The extraordinary speed of this conveyance is only one of its many advantages. A friend of ours, who was present at all the experiments, and in the wagon when going at thirty-two miles an hour, assures us that the motion is so remarkably smooth and easy, that if you fix your eyes on the inside of the machinery, or on any distant object, you cannot believe that you are travelling faster than in an ordinary stage coach, and it is only when you look at the hedges, trees, or houses close to the road, and see them vanishing like meteors, that you get an idea of the tremendous velocity of your movement. The editor of the Leeds Mercury, who was present, says:—"We had the pleasure to travel on a level at the rate of twenty-eight miles with as little appearance of danger, and even of undue speed, as is felt in a stage coach travelling the high way at the ordinary speed. The motion, indeed, of the carriage was so slight, that the passengers could read with perfect ease at the period of its utmost velocity, and, if the springs on which the carriage for the passengers was mounted had been in perfect order, we think it would not have been very difficult to write." Were the vehicle nicely poised on springs, and covered in to exclude the external current of air created by its motion, you might imagine that you were in a state of perfect rest, while you are flying along the surface with the speed of a racer. Then the steam horse is not apt, like his brother of flesh and blood, to be frightened from his propriety by sudden panics which defy the prudence and skill of the driver. Explosion, if it takes place, will not injure the passengers, for they are in a separate vehicle, and the enginemen may be trusted with the care of their own lives. The rails, too, which confine and regulate the motion of the engine and carriage, keeping them upon one invariable line, and that line perfectly smooth, lessen the chances of accident in a remarkable degree, as the proceedings at Liverpool show; for though scores of persons were hanging about the carriages, and thousands standing along the sides of the paths, and pressing within a few inches of the machines, while moving with their utmost speed, not a single individual received the smallest injury. In daylight, and with good arrangements, our friend's opinion is (and few are more competent to judge) that travelling in the steam coach, at twenty miles an hour, may be much more safe as well as pleasant, than in an ordinary stage coach at eight or nine.

One of the great recommendations of this species of conveyance will be its cheapness. It is expected that the goods will be carried from Manchester to Liverpool for less than 5s. per ton.—Men, of course, cannot be packed like bales of calico, but let us allow them five times the space, and suppose that they charged in proportion. Now, since twelve passengers, with their luggage, are reckoned equal to a ton in the mails, it follows that a place in the steam coach from Manchester to Liverpool should cost the twelfth part of 25s. or 2s. We may arrive at the same result by another process. It may be inferred from one of the experiments that the Novelty would carry 50 passengers from the one town to the other at the rate of 20 miles an hour, and would of course yield the proprietors the sum of £5 by an hour and a half's work. Six trips a day performed at this rate would produce £30—which we conceive would make the conveyance of passengers a very profitable branch of trade. As the Railway Company will have a monopoly, they may probably charge more at first: but when railway carriage is subjected like other branches of business to the law of competition, we imagine the terms will not be higher than we have stated.

When the carriage of goods, which is now about 9d or 10d a ton per mile by land, is reduced to 2d, and when, in point of speed, one day does the work of four, the heaviest commodities, such as corn, potatoes, coals, will bear the expense of carriage for a hundred miles. The result of this will be, that the living in great towns will be reduced, and the price of raw produce will rise in remote parts of the country. The facility, celerity, and cheapness of internal intercourse, contribute more, probably, to the advancement of civilization than all other circumstances put together. Sixty or seventy years ago, the journey from Edinburgh to London occupied twenty days. At present, taking the average of all the modes of conveyance by land and water, it occupies three or four, and the quantity of travelling has increased probably 20 or 30 fold.—Are we too sanguine in anticipating another increase equally great; when the time is reduced from three or four days to twenty hours, the expense in almost the same proportion, and when the traveller is put in possession of a much higher degree of ease and comfort? Let the improvement we speak of be realized; let what was once a journey of twenty days be reduced to one of as many hours, and we have not a doubt that we shall have five hundred times as much travelling as we had in the year 1760. In point of fact, when the time is reduced from 80 hours to 20, the result is exactly the same as if Edinburgh were brought as near to London as Leicester or Birmingham; and, to pursue the comparison, when the journey was one of 20 days, the effect was the same as if Edinburgh had stood in Iceland. Besides, we must always remember, that the intercourse grows in a much greater ratio than the distance is shortened. Volumes might be written without exhausting the materials for speculation arising out of such a change. To use our own words, when writing upon this subject in 1824, "With so great a facility and celerity of communication, the provincial towns of an empire would become so many suburbs of the metropolis—or rather the effect would be similar to that of collecting the whole inhabitants into one city. Commodities, inventions, discoveries, opinions, would circulate with a rapidity hitherto unknown, and, above all, the intercourse of man with man, province with province, and nation with nation, would be prodigiously increased."

From the Baltimore American.

The following letter from the highly respectable house of Wm. & Jas. Brown and Co. of Liverpool, contains information which must be received with great satisfaction by every one who desires to see the advance of internal improvements in this country.—To our fellow-citizens who have embarked in the great work which is destined to unite the Atlantic and the West by the shortest, quickest, and cheapest route, the intelligence must be peculiarly interesting. It is not a little singular that an American citizen should be the first to present to our transatlantic neighbors the most valuable improvement in Railroad carriages which has yet been discovered, and it now appears that fresh honors and increased emoluments await the same gentleman as the inventor of a locomotive engine which promises to exceed even the machines which operated wonderfully at the late trial of speed on the Liverpool Railway. Indeed, the astonishing results which have been developed within a short period in Rail-road conveyances go to show that they must inevitably supersede all other modes of artificial transportation. It is also a matter of no little importance that, with the existing facilities of communication between the United States and England, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will be at all times able to avail itself of the most valuable improvements of that country in the short space of three or four months.

Extract of a letter from W. & J. Brown & Co. to the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road Company, dated

Liverpool, 28th Oct. 1829.

"You will see from the papers sent out to A. Brown & Sons, an immense improvement has taken place in Locomotives, (Engines,) and we have every confidence that Mr. Winans has discovered a further improvement. He is now making drawings for one; two of the most eminent Engineers in this country approve of his views, and say he must succeed. We can only at present intimate that he can make them of any weight and of any power, to suit any road. It acts with great power going up inclined planes, and wastes none going down. If, as we expect, it does succeed, it must add immensely to the value of Rail-Road stock, and prevent altogether the use of horses.

"The improvement in the Locomotive Engines has given a fresh impulse to Rail-Road Stock; the Manchester Road Stocks (although this road, including the acquiring a right of way, and the payment of the damages to the proprietors along the line, will probably cost $100,000 per mile,) is selling for £150 per share, for £100 paid."

From the National Gazette, Dec. 7.

We copy, this morning, a striking article of a Liverpool paper, on the progress of mechanical science and invention. Our own imagination has been more stimulated by the recent trial at Liverpool of the *Locomotive Carriages*, than by the march of the Russians over the Balkan, or the capitulation of the Sublime Porte. The fall of a decrepit empire, or the substitution of masters for certain tracts of Europe or Asia, may be deemed insignificant, when compared with the probable results of the marvellous contraction of time and space, and the increased facility and security of the intercourse of enlightened mind and peaceful business, by which every real object of human enjoyment and welfare must be incalculably promoted. We have before us, in the Liverpool Mechanics' Magazine, an engraving of the Novelty, the steam-carriage that "drew at the rate of nearly two miles in three minutes" as smoothly as a skater on the smoothest ice. A simple inspection at once satisfies the inquirer that it has not been extravagantly extolled for its singular lightness, compactness and elegance. All the engines of the kind, before constructed, required a separate tender to carry the water and fuel necessary for their operations; but this includes within itself every necessary accommodation, and is nevertheless much lighter than any engine on the old plan. The reduction in weight is pronounced to be of great advantage; yet even in the *Novelty* the limit has not been reached beyond which there is nothing to be gained by lessening the weight.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE WASHINGTON.

The death of Mr. Justice Washington is an event, which cannot but cast a gloom upon all the real friends of our country. He was born on the 5th of June, 1762, and was of course now in the 68th year of his age. It is well known that he was the nephew, and we have a right to say, the favorite nephew of President Washington. The latter bequeathed to him by his will his celebrated estate on the Potomac, Mount Vernon, which was the residence of this great Patriot during the most brilliant periods of his life, the delightful retreat of his old age, the scene of his dying hours, and the spot, where by his own order his ashes now repose, in the same tomb with his ancestors. To him also President Washington gave all his valuable public and private papers, as a proof of his confidence and attachment, and made him the active executor of his will. Such marks of respect from such a man, would alone stamp a character of high merit, and solid distinction, upon any person. They would constitute a passport to public favor, and confer an enviable rank, far beyond the records of the herald's office, or the fugitive honors of a title.

It is high praise to say, that Mr. Justice Washington well deserved such confidence and distinction. Nay more. His merits went far beyond them. He was as worthy an heir as ever claimed kindred with a worthy ancestor He was bred to the Law in his native State of Virginia, and arrived at such early eminence in his profession, that as long ago as 1798 he was selected by President Adams as a Justice of the Supreme Court upon the decease of the late Judge Wilson, of Pennsylvania. For thirty-one years he has held that important station with a constantly increasing reputation and usefulness. Few men, indeed, have possessed higher qualifications for the office, either natural or acquired. Few men have left deeper traces in their judicial career of every thing which a conscientious Judge ought to propose for his ambition or his virtue, or his glory. His mind was solid, rather than brilliant; sagacious and searching, rather than quick or eager; slow, but not torpid; steady, but not unyielding; comprehensive and at the same time cautious; patient in inquiry, forcible in conception, clear in reasoning. He was by original temperament, mild, conciliating, and candid; and yet was remarkable for an uncompromising firmness. Of him it may be truly said, that the fear of men never fell upon him; it never entered into his thoughts, much less was it seen in his actions. In him the love of justice was the ruling passion,—it was the master spring of all his conduct. He made it a matter of conscience to discharge every duty with scrupulous fidelity and scrupulous zeal. It mattered not whether the duty were small or great, witnessed by the world or performed in private, every where the same diligence, watchfulness, and pervading sense of justice were seen. There was about him a tenderness of giving offence, and yet a fearlessness of consequences in his official character, which I scarcely know how to portray. It was a rare combination which added much to the dignity of the bench, and made justice itself, even when most severe, soften into the moderation of mercy. It gained confidence, when it seemed least to seek it.—It repressed arrogance by overawing or confounding it.

To say, that as a Judge he was wise, impartial, and honest, is but to attribute to him those qualifications, without which the honors of the bench are but the means of public disgrace or contempt. His honesty was a deep vital principle, not measured out by worldly rules. His impartiality was a virtue of his nature, disciplined and instructed by constant reflection upon the infirmity, and accountability of man. His wisdom was the wisdom of the Law, chastened and refined and invigorated by study, guided by experience, dwelling little on theory, but constantly enlarging itself by a close survey of principles.

He was a learned Judge. I do not mean by this, that every day learning, which may be gathered up by a hasty reading of books and cases.—But that, which is the result of long continued, laborious services, and comprehensive studies. He read to learn, and not to quote; to digest and master, and not merely to display. He was not easily satisfied. If he was not as profound as some, he was more exact than most men. But the value of his learning was, that it was the key-stone of all his judgments. He indulged not the rash desire to fashion the law to his own views; but to follow out its precepts with a sincere good faith and simplicity. Hence he possessed the happy faculty of yielding just the proper weight to authority, neither on the one hand surrendering himself blindfold to the dictates of other Judges, nor on the other hand overruling settled doctrines upon his own private notion of policy or justice.

In short, as a Magistrate, he was exemplary and able; one whom all may reverence, and but few may hope to equal.

But after all, it is as a man, that those who knew him best, will most love to contemplate him. There was a daily beauty in his life, which won every heart.—He was benevolent, charitable, affectionate and liberal in the best sense of the terms.—He was a Christian, full of religious sensibility, and religious humility. Attached to the Episcopal church by education and choice, he was one of its most sincere, but unostentatious friends. He was as free from bigotry as any man; and at the same time, that he claimed the right to think for himself, he admitted without reserve the same right in others. He was, therefore, indulgent even to what he deemed errors in doctrine, and abhorred all persecution for conscience' sake. But what made religion most attractive in him, and gave it occasionally even a sublime expression, was its tranquil, cheerful, unobtrusive, meek, and gentle character. There was a mingling of christian graces in him, which shewed that the habit of his thoughts was fashioned for another and better world. Of his particular opinions on doctrinal points, it is not my intention to speak. Such as they were, though good men may differ as to their correctness, all must agree, that they breathed the spirit of an inquisitive christian.

He was a real lover of the Constitution of the U. States; one of those, who assisted in its adoption, and steadily and uniformly supported it through every change of its fortunes. He was a good old-fashioned Federalist, of the school of the days of Washington. He never lost his confidence in the political principles which he first embraced. He was always distinguished for moderation in the days of their prosperity, and for fidelity to them in the days of their adversity.

I have not said too much, then, in saying, that such a man is a public loss. We are not, indeed, called to mourn over him, as one, who is cut off prematurely in the vigor of manhood. He was ripe in honors, and in virtues. But the departure of such a man severs so many ties, interrupts so many delights, withdraws so many confidences, and leaves such an aching void in the hearts of friends, and such a sense of desolation among associates, that while we bow to the decree of Providence, our griefs cannot but pour themselves out in sincere lamentations.

S.

MOUNT VERNON.

This place, so interesting to every American, as the residence and burial place of General Washington, will not, fortunately for the honor of the country, pass into strange hands in consequence of the death of its late proprietor, Judge Washington. It will devolve upon the nephew of the Judge, John Adams Washington, of Jefferson county, Virginia, a gentleman of large estate and distinguished as a skilful and zealous agriculturist. As long as the mansion and estate of Mount Vernon remain in the Washington family, so long we may, without the reproach of ingratitude, suffer the hero to "lie, in glory and peace, on the banks of his own Potomac," on the soil which he had loved and tilled, and amidst the groves of his own planting. But when, in the inevitable course of events, the property, shall be divided and sold to the highest bidder, and every precious relique of the Father of our Country made the object of mercenary speculation, then we shall feel the reproach of disrespect to the memory of Washington. It will be recollected, by our readers, that the bones of Washington were once well nigh being purloined and carried to Europe for exhibition, by an English gardener, employed at Mount Vernon. The gardener stole the bones of Lawrence Washington, from the tomb, mistaking them for those of the General, and secreted them on the margin of the river, whence he was to take them with him on his departure for England. The timely discovery of the bones, in the place where they were hid, frustrated the design.

It is much to be feared that the country is yet to suffer a signal mortification from its neglect of the remains of Washington. We view, as an event of probable and not very remote occurrence, the sale of Washington's bones to some showman, and their public exhibition, for sixpence a sight, in Europe and elsewhere. As to the venerable mansion, it will, most probably, be converted, in the hands of some future proprietor, into a public house, become the resort of convivial parties, from the neighboring country, and be daily profaned by the presence, the sports, and the quarrels of the drunken and riotous.—There is no reason to hope that Congress, by its action, will save the country from such disgrace. The Resolution passed by Congress, on the 24th of December, 1799, to erect a marble monument in the Capitol; to request from the family of Washington permission to deposite his body under it; and to render the monument commemorative of the great events of his military and political life, has been suffered to remain the only testimony of public respect which the country, through its government, has shown to his memory. The consent of the Washington family to the removal of the remains was asked and obtained, and nothing more was done in the matter. The attention of Congress was called to the fulfilment of the duty properly devolving upon it, and which it had thus become pledged to perform, by Mr. Adams, in his message of Dec. 6, 1825; but the call was received with indifference and wholly disregarded. In the mean time, the tomb wherein it was contemplated, by the resolution, to deposite the remains, has been completed, as its construction entered into the original design of the Capitol. The vault is immediately under the centre of the Rotunda, where the monument was designed to be placed.

It is well known that it was the earnest wish of Judge Washington, that the Government should possess the mansion at Mount Vernon, with the grounds immediately contiguous to it, and that a superintendent should be appointed over the place; that it might be preserved forever, in its present order and appearance, and kept open to the inspection of visiters, whose curiosity should carry them to it. This is a feasible, and in every respect an eligible plan, and we, hope that it will be taken into consideration by Congress, at its approaching season.

Boston Palladium.

RELIGIOUS STATE OF THE EAST.

[From a Speech delivered by Mr. Buckingham, on the Anniversary of the Whitby Auxiliary Bible Society, in the Wesleyan Chapel there.]

The first of the Eastern countries which it was my lot to visit as a traveller, was Egypt, and it was of course impossible for me to tread the banks of the Nile, from among the bulrushes of which Moses was taken up by the daughter of Pharaoh—to traverse the land of Goshen, or cross the Red Sea to the Desert of Wandering—to behold the stupendous monuments, in the erection of which, it is at least probable, that the enslaved and captive Israelites were employed—and not to feel an additional interest in every thing connected with its scriptural history, or to be indifferent to the state and condition of the people among whom those Scriptures were still held in esteem. The government of that country, as you are aware, is in the hands of Mahometans, by whom Christianity is rejected; and its professors subjected to disabilities and oppressions. Accordingly, the circulation of the Scriptures is extremely limited in Egypt. Nevertheless, inasmuch as there are still a number of professing Christians, of the several sects denominated as Greeks, Armenians, Copts, Nestorians, Maronites, &c. having religious establishments and places of worship in Egypt, the introduction of the Scriptures among them might not be a work of difficulty; and from them it might the more readily pass into the hands of those who would be otherwise inaccessible; while in consequence of the degraded and corrupt state of the Christians themselves, it may be said that the Scriptures, if presented in a language in which they could be familiarly read, would be likely to effect as great a change among them as among those who profess not their faith; for scarcely any thing can be conceived more remote from the simple purity of Christianity, than the rites, ceremonies and dogmas designated by that name in the East.

The countries that I next visited, and which may well be associated together on this occasion as one, namely, Palestine and Mesopotamia, possessed a still stronger Scriptural interest than even Egypt; for, while gazing on the walls and towers of Jerusalem—crossing the brook Kedron by the pool of Siloam—treading the Mount of Olives, and entering Bethany and Bethpage, Bethlehem and Nazareth—who could be indifferent to the Sacred Volume that recorded all the events of which these spots were the scenes and the witnesses? If I bathed myself in the waters of the Jordan, or lingered on the shores of the Dead Sea—if I hung with delight on the glorious prospects of Lebanon, or reposed among the bowers of Damascus—in short, whatever my footsteps traced, whether it led me through the ruins of Tyre and Sidon, or the fields and valleys of remote solitudes, every rock and every eminence—every brook and every rivulet, had its own especial history, and roused up a thousand Scriptural associations. Yet here, too, as in Egypt, the Government is in the hands of Mahomedans; and though there are not wanting professed christians in considerable number and variety, both as residents and pilgrims, yet the Scriptures are so little known and understood among them, and so little vigilance is exercised by those whose duty it is to be always active in the cause, that they correspond exactly with the description given by the Prophet, where he speaks of the "shepherds that sleep" while the fold is in danger, and the "watchmen who slumber" while the citadel is invaded.

In Mesopotamia, the darkness is even greater still. At Ur, of the Chaldees, the birth place of Abraham, and over all the country beyond the great river Euphrates, Christianity is less and less to be found, even in name, and still more remote from its original purity in character; so much so, that there is one sect who consider themselves to be in some degree Christians; as they profess to follow a gospel of St. John; but their claim to that appellation may be judged from the fact of their actually paying divine honors to Satan, and quoting a passage of this gospel in their defence. The awful ruins of Nineveh and Babylon stand upon the banks of their respective streams, the Tigris and Euphrates, in all the silent gloom of utter desolation; and traversing their vast remains with the Scriptural descriptions of their grandeur fresh in my recollection, it was impossible not to feel all the sadness which characterized the captive Israelites of old, when instead of singing the songs of Zion as in happier days, they hung their harps upon the willows, and sat themselves down by the waters of Babylon and wept.

In passing from thence into Persia, there was not much improvement, although there a ray of hope had begun to illume the general darkness.—In every part of that country, the European character is so highly respected, that almost any measure coming from Europeans, and Englishmen especially, would be sure to meet with less resistance than in any other part of the Mahomedan world.—While Persia is, therefore, quite as destitute as all the other countries of Asia, in a moral and religious sense, it appears to me that it offers a less obstructed channel for the introduction of a great change in this particular respect, than any other of the surrounding states. I may add to this general assertion, a fact which came under my own personal observation, and which tends to show what might be done in Persia by judicious men and judicious measures.

The Reverend Henry Martyn, whose name must be familiar to most of you, and whose character stands high wherever his name is known, was in Persia, just previous to the period of my passing through that country; and at Shiraz, I met with several mollahs or teachers of the Mahomedan faith, from whom I learnt that Mr. Martyn's life and conversation had produced the most surprising effect, in softening the usual hostility between Mahomedans and Christians—that the most learned Muftis had conversed freely with him on points of faith and doctrine; and that they had come to the conclusion that there were no such insuperable barriers between them as they had at first conceived. Such a step as this is most important; because from the moment those who are in error can be brought to listen patiently to the truth, hopes may be entertained of its final triumph; for as Milton has beautifully observed, "Though all the winds of doctrine were let loose upon the earth, so truth be among them, we need not fear. Let her and falsehood grapple; who ever knew her put to the worst, in a free and open encounter?"

From Persia I proceeded to India, and there I remained as a resident for several years. It might be expected that in a country so long under our dominion as that has been, the same backwardness with respect to the spread of truth and sound religion would not have been observed; but I regret to say, that while in India the reign of superstition is more widely spread and more terrible in its degrading effects than in any of the countries I have yet mentioned, the obstacles thrown in the way of those who are impatient to substitute a better order of things are quite as great as in either of them.

THE LATE PEACE.

There seems to be but one opinion of the result of the late Russian and Turkish war. The humiliation of the Ottoman power is complete. There is nothing in Turkey alone to oppose the least obstacle to any enterprise on the part of Russia; neither armies, policy nor treasure. Yet while every thing has succeeded to the entire satisfaction of Russia, and the peace has been dictated by her victorious troops at the very gates of Constantinople, she has forborne to lay hands on this capital, so long the object of her wishes, or to demand the open cession at least of a foot of territory in Europe. What is the motive of this course of policy? There are many who talk to us, even at this time of day, of the justice and forbearance of kings, and put all this down to the account of the *moderation* of Russia. Others, with a juster apprehension of the feelings of cabinets, take it for granted that Russia has been restrained by secret stipulations with the principal European powers. It must be allowed however, on the one hand, that the moderation does not deserve immoderate praise which attains all its objects, and on the other, that if Russia has conformed to stipulations, the stipulations themselves have been very ineffective barriers to her power, since by common consent, her trade, resources, her influence, her power itself, have all derived striking, indeed enormous advantages from the peace she has dictated.

The truth probably is, that Russia could not have secured in a better way her present wishes and ultimate objects. The Turkish empire is an example that deserves to be remembered, of the inevitable effects of bad government. It is a structure that seems to have been kept together by mere pressure, and when that is removed, the parts will fly off from repulsion, or fall from their weight. The grinding system of the Turks has at length so oppressed the slaves, that the masters find nothing more to squeeze out of them. Such a country is hardly worth living in to the subject, and not worth holding to the rulers. "No man looks farther than his beard." Disorder reigns every where; even religious fanaticism is overwhelmed and forgotten in the general wretchedness.

On this account it is that the Turkish population has been acquiescent in the occupation of the country by the Russian armies. A change of masters is nothing to them. It is to be remembered, besides, that the Turks do not form the great part of the cultivators of the soil in Bulgaria or even in Roumelia. The late turn of events will introduce into these provinces a new race of occupants, friendly to Russia, and who thus, in the process of things, will make a more effectual conquest for Russia than arms could ever do. This has been her progress in the Crimea, in Georgia and Armenia. Even, then, if we allow that the Sultan may procure a diminution of the indemnity;—that the Russian armies may abandon a part of their conquests; that the Danube is still the nominal frontier of Russia; who does not see that Turkey is virtually broken to pieces, and that her conqueror will be watchful enough to prevent any but herself from appropriating the fragments? Henceforth, if there are any disputes about territory, they will not be between the Czar and the Sultan, but between Russia and Austria.

Baltimore American.

Scheme No. 8. Odd and Even.

COHEN'S OFFICE—Baltimore, November 26, 1829.

WE have the pleasure to present here with Class No. Eight, for 1829, of the MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, arranged on the ODD & EVEN SYSTEM, by which the holder of Two Tickets, or Two Shares, is certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw THREE! The drawing will take place in the city of Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th December.

HIGHEST PRIZE

☞TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS!!

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of 10,000 Dolls is 10,000 Dolls.
1 prize of 1,000 Dolls is 1,000 Dolls.
1 prize of 500 Dolls is 500 Dolls.
1 prize of 300 Dolls is 300 Dolls.
1 prize of 200 Dolls is 200 Dolls.
5 prizes of 100 Dolls is 500 Dolls.
10 prizes of 50 Dolls is 500 Dolls.
30 prizes of 20 Dolls is 600 Dolls.
100 prizes of 8 Dolls is 800 Dolls.
100 prizes of 6 Dolls is 600 Dolls.
6,000 prizes of 5 Dolls is 25,000 Dolls.

5,250 prizes, amounting to 40,000 Dolls.

Only 10,000 Tickets in the Scheme—More Prizes than Blanks!—The whole payable in CASH, which, as usual at COHEN'S Office, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets $5 00 | Quarters $1 25
Halves 2 50 | Eighths 62 cents.

⁂ ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
Baltimore.

☞*The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.*

December 4, 1829.—4wt.

Pittsburgh Prices Current.

(Corrected weekly by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.)

Ashes, pot, lb.	4½ a 5	steel, co. lb.	8 a 9†
pearl	6	sad irons	6cts†
sc. salts	4½	Lead, in pigs	3½a4†
black salts	3 a 3½†	bars	4½a5†
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$3†
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12†
Alum,	6	Shot, all si.	6½ a 7
Bacon, lb.	5 a 6†	Leather, sole	23 a 25†
Butter, keg,	8	upper, doz.	$30a36§
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	40 a 50†	calf skins,	15 a 24§
Beans, sh.-bush.	75 a $1§	Lard	5 a 6§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2 1-2 a 3†
w. crack. bbl.	5 a 6†	Molasses,	45 a 50†
Beer,	3 †	Nails, ju. bra. 10d	6½†
Coals, bush.	4½ a 5†	8	6¾†
Candles, lb.	9	6	7¼†
Copperas	3½ a 3¾†	4	8¼†
Cheese	5 a 6†	other	6 a 7½†
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed. gal	60 a 62½§
Irwin's	9a15	tanner's bbl	$19 a 20*
Coffee, g. in bgs.	14a15†	Onions, bushl.	1§
Cotton Wool	9 a 10†	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1, rm.	$3½a3¾†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2	2¾ a 3¼†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1, y.	10a11†	No. 3	2½ a 2¾†
4-4 Checks	12a14†	letter	2½ a 4†
3-4 Stripes	10a11†	crown wrap.	1½
Cot. yarn, lb. n. 5,	23†	medium do.	$12
Flour, bbl.	$3 75 a 4†	paper hang's. p.	37a75
Feathers	29 a 30§	Pork, fresh lb.	4 a 5
Flax, scutched, lb.	6†	pkd. mess, bbl.	$9 a 10
hatcheled,	10*	clear,	9 a 10
Flannels, cy. 4-4,	37a45*	Potatoes, bush.	50†
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	4 a 5†
herring,	6 50 a 7 50§	do Kentucky	3 a 4†
shad,	12,50§	Sugar, N.O. lb.	8½a9 †
mack'l.	8½ a 11†	country	7§
Grain, wheat, bu.	50a56§	lump,	16 a 17†
barley	50†	loaf,	17 a 19†
rye	45a50†	Salt,	$2 75 a 3†
corn	40§	Soap, lb.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12	$5†	wire no. 14, .16	$5½
12 by 18	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8 a 11
Bottles, porter groce	10†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2¼†	keg, lb.	6 a 12½cts.†
½ do.	1¼†	leaf	3 a 4†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	7†
pint	62½†	rough	4½ a 5†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6*	Tea, Y. H. lb.	90 a $1*
Hemp, ton	$100	H. skin	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15§	imperial,	1,30a1,40§
green	5§	Wax, bees'	18 a 20*
Indigo, Spanish lb.	2¼a2¾†	Wool,	22 a 40*
Bengal,	2½ a 2¾†	Wool hats, doz.	$5 a 6§
Iron, bar, Jun. ton	$120†	Whisk. c. gall.	30a50ct†
planished	100†	new	23a25½†
rolled	95†	Vices, bright	16a17
sheet, cwt.	10½†	black	15
pig, ton	$35 a 36†	4-4 br. Sheetg.	9½ a 10†

REMARKS—*demand; § scarce; † plenty.

MR. E. E. AARON

HAS the honor respectfully to inform the public of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has just arrived in this city, and is the bearer of the celebrated and invaluable LOADSTONE FILES for the radical cure of warts and corns on the feet.

This instrument is sanctioned by the most eminent Medical men on the Continent, invented by the celebrated Dr. Weller, physician to the King of Sweden. This highly approved of instrument consists of a chemical preparation from a mineral substance, found in the Alps of Switzerland, with which any one can remove, with ease and safely, the most inveterate corn, by the simple process of a slight rubbing, according to the directions, which will afford instantaneous relief to sufferers, however great may be their pains, and supersede the necessity of cutting. Its construction is of a nature that no fear need be apprehended for the surrounding flesh, but may be freely used on the softest skin, without ever feeling the slightest pain or inconvenience.

If Mr. Aaron was the possessor of the files only, he could not warrant the cure, but as it has never failed to effect a cure, wherever it has been tried, by being applied according to the directions, it may be warranted with the utmost confidence.

As Mr. Aaron's stay in this city will be limited, he has appointed Messrs. Avery & Co. corners of Wood and Second, and Market and Fourth streets, his general agents, and empowered them to treat with other persons desirous of vending the same, who will be supplied by the agents, free of postage. Price of each file, 50 cts.; $4 per dozen, and $42 per gross.

October 16, 1829.—w3mo.

Westmoreland Burr Mill Stone MANUFACTORY.

On Loyalhanna Creek, about 8 miles from Greensburgh, and 3 miles from New Alexandria.

THE proprietors, grateful for the flattering encouragement they have received, inform their friends and the public, that they have lately received, and are receiving, a large supply of *FRENCH BURR BLOCKS,* from the Cities of New York and Baltimore, purchased from the importers, and selected by Isaac Munson with great care.

Those giving orders for MILL STONES, are requested to be very particular to state whether they are wanted for flouring alone, or for all kinds of grain. I. M. who principally conducts the factory, having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, and who is himself an experienced Miller, is well aware of the great importance that the stone should be made in the most perfect and faithful manner; shall therefore use all his skill in fulfilling the engagements of the firm, as no stone will be delivered unless WARRANTED; and presume they can furnish them at a lower price than they can be bought east of the mountains.

ISAAC MUNSON, *at the Factory.*
JAMES BRADY, *Greensburgh.*
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
Agent, Pittsburgh,

Who has a supply now on hand, and where they will constantly be kept for sale.

October 16—6mo.

The Adelphae Seminary,

THIS institution, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Quinan, is delightfully situated in Allegheny, and, as a proof of the healthiness of the place, there has not been, since its commencement, a single instance of serious indisposition.

The outfit required with each pupil is, a mattress, a bolster, two pair of sheets and bolster cases, with sufficient other covering suitable to the season, towels, brushes, combs, &c. and with respect to wardrobe, the selection to be made rather with a view to plainness than otherwise; but it is recommended to consult the principals on this subject, as *uniformity in style of dressing* is necessary to preserve harmony amongst the pupils.

TERMS YEARLY, to be paid half yearly in advance.

English Tuition and Board, $ 120,00.
The French Language, Drawing, or Dancing, each, 10,00.
Music, 20,00.

No pupil will be received over fourteen years of age, or for a less period of time than a year, unless by special agreement.

Physician's and Dentist's bills, washing, and other incidental charges, at the expense of the Pupils.

No deduction made for any time a Pupil may be absent. Oct. 20—tf.

New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAN

HAVE opened a large and extensive assortment of British, India, French, and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty strt, near the corner of Market and Liberty streets, Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece at a small advance for cash or acceptance.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1829.—1awtf.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18.

☞The admirable notice of Judge Washington which we this day publish, is said to be from the pen of Judge Story.

Some of our readers may perhaps think that we have devoted too great a portion of our columns to the notices of the recent experiments with steam carriages, near Liverpool, England. If we have erred in this particular, and have not succeeded in judging of the taste of our readers, we have done it deliberately; for we do consider these experiments to be more interesting and important to society, than all the wars of Europe, or the reforms of President Jackson.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Wilkins for a copy of his report, in reply to the resolutions communicated to our Legislature by the Governor of Mississippi. We regret that the report was received at so late an hour as to prevent the insertion of any portion of it in this paper. It concluded with the two following resolutions.

1st. That the Tariff of 1828 is a just and salutary measure, and in accordance with the spirit of the constitution.

2nd. That the Governor of this commonwealth be requested to transmit a copy of the above resolution to the Governor of Mississippi.

The bill for the sale of the Philadelphia Bank Stock has passed the third reading in the lower house. Vote, 52 to 46.

Course of Trade.—Among the Steam Boat arrivals noticed in this day's paper, are the Commerce and the Herald, with *two hundred and ten tons* of pig metal from Tennessee.

THE ELECTION.

The returns which have been received remove all doubt as to the result of the election. In choosing Mr. Denny, we believe, the yeomanry of this district have selected a gentleman who is *superior* to Mr. Stevenson in *many* of the necessary qualifications for the high station which he is about to fill, and his *equal* in *all*.

We have the utmost confidence that the interests of this district may be safely confided to Mr. Denny. Though he may not be possessed of that species of talents which may give him *eclat* as a debater, yet, being possessed of a sound and discriminating mind, and of unsuspected integrity, he will make a useful and efficient member. If he does not win the admiration of his fellow members by his eloquence, he will not forfeit their confidence by cunning and *finesse*. If our representative is not an eloquent and spirit-stirring orator, he is more than that—he is *a virtuous citizen* and *an honest man*.

MAJORITIES.—ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

	Denny.	*Stevenson.*
City of Pittsburgh		81
Allegheny Borough	20	
Northern Liberties		80
Pitt township	41	
Birmingham		5
Fayette	66	
Franklin	6	
Mifflin	9	
West Deer	37	
East Deer	57	
M'Cully's	51	
Ross	10	
Indiana	61	
Pine	46	
Robinson		5
Wilkins	123	
Elizabeth	64	
Ohio	24	
Plum	67	
Finley		4
	682	175
	175	
Whole Majority	507	

Jefferson, Moon and Versailles, to hear from, will increase Denny's majority to about 580 in this county.

A letter from Beaver says the majority will be between 300 and 400 for Denny.

Another letter from Butler says the majority for Denny in that county will be over 300.

In Armstrong county it is now admitted Denny will have a majority of from 200 to 400.

Making in all from 1380 to 1680.

Our late election being but for a single individual, and the day being very unfavorable, Mr. Denny's majority is much smaller than it would have been under other circumstances. In many townships scarcely one-half the votes were polled. The majority for Mr. Denny will probably not exceed 1500.

COMMUNICATED.

The readers of the Gazette will perceive, in this day's paper, a well written article, descriptive of the wonders presented to the eye by the use of the Solar Microscope. Persons having curiosity to examine for themselves, may see this new world, by calling at the house of Patrick Doran, on Water street, between Market and Ferry streets.—Tickets of admission to be had at Ramsey's and Griffith's Hotels.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

On Friday last a young gentleman was drowned in the Schuylkill Canal, about three miles above Birdsborough. He was coming out of the cabin of the boat, when passing under a bridge, from which he was precipitated into the canal—Before any assistance could be obtained, life was gone.

The Board of Canal Commissioners convened at Harrisburgh on the 7th instant. It is generally supposed that they will continue in session for a week or two.

The transportation of the mail in coaches, at this time, amounts to 6,507,818 miles in one year; and on the first of January next it will be increased to 6,785,810 miles. The whole yearly transportation of the mail, in coaches, sulkies, and on horseback, amounts to about 13,700,000 miles.

An honest farmer, living near Kilmacolm was asked why he did not subscribe for a newspaper. "Because," said he, "my father, when he died, left me a good many papers, and I hav'na read them through yet."

Statistics of Connecticut.—Houses 41,416; Acres of Land 2,607,809; Mills 1597; Stores 1827; Distilleries 402; Manufactories 1211; Fisheries 46; Horses, Asses, &c. 33,358; Neat Cattle 219,783; Sheep 331,054; Carriages, &c. 5048; Clocks 21,369.

Pensions.—A statement from the Pension office presents the number of 12,201 Revolutionary Pensioners, and 3794 invalid Pensioners. Of the former 401, and of the latter 41, have died within the year.

Things by their right Names.—A colored lady went into a store and asked very civilly for flesh colored stockings, when the obliging shopman as civilly handed down a bundle of jet black, to the no small discomfiture of the damsel.

An Irishman with his family landing at Philadelphia was assisted on shore by a negro who spoke to Patrick in the Irish brogue. The latter, taking the black fellow for one of his own countrymen, asked how long he had been in America? About four months was the reply. The chopfallen Irishman turned to his wife, and exclaimed: But four months in this country, and almost as black as jet.

When Lord Ellenborough was Attorney General, he was listening, with some impatience, to the judgment of a learned judge, who said, "I ruled," &c. "You rule," said the Attorney General, in a tone of voice that was heard by his brethren at the bar, "You rule! you was never fit to rule any thing but a copy-book."

French Navy.—What John Bull has been about for a few years past we cannot discover; but this we know, that other powers are shooting ahead of her in naval strength. Two persons from the British Navy board paid a visit lately to Brest, and there found no less than forty-six sail of the line ready for sea!!

Finn's Latest.—Why is a boy having his ears cuffed, like a criminal in manacles?—Give it up? Because he is *hand-cuffed*.

A lady in a paroxysm of grief was said to have shed '*torrents* of tears.' 'Poor thing!' remarked an unfeeling punster, 'she must have had a *cataract* in either eye.'

Life is no life, without the blessing of a friendly and an edifying conversation.

Croup.—For this disorder, so fatal to children, M. Bretonneau, a medical man at Tours, appears have discovered a certain cure by blowing alum into the throat of the child through an instrument invented for the purpose. In some cases two or three repetitions of this treatment are sufficient; in others five or six are necessary. Numerous children, rapidly falling victims to this frightful disorder, after the exhibition of the antiphlistic and other supposed remedies, have been cured by M. Bretonneau.

CONGRESS.

In Senate, December 9.—On motion of Mr. Woodbury, the Senate proceeded to the election of a Chairman of the Committee of Finance, when *Mr. Smith* of Md. having received 32 votes, was thereupon elected.

The President pro. tem. then announced the Standing Committees, as follows:

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Tazewell, Sanford, White, Bell, and King.

On Finance—Messrs. Smith, of Md. Smith, S. C. Silsbee, King, and Johnston.

On Commerce—Messrs. Woodbury, Johnston, Silsbee, Sanford, and Forsyth.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Dickerson, Ruggles, Knight, Seymour, and Bibb.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Marks, Willey, Noble, McLean, and Seymour.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Benton, Barnard, Troup, Hendricks, and Livingston.

On the Militia—Messrs. Barnard, Tyler, Clayton, Dudley, and Noble.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Hayne, Tazewell, Robbins, Woodbury, and Webster.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Barton, Livingston, Kane, Ellis, and McKinley.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Burnet, Barton, Sprague, Kane, and Grundy.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. White, Troup, Hendricks, Dudley, and Benton.

On Claims—Messrs. Ruggles, Bell, Chase, Foot, and McLean.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Rowan, McKinley, Webster, Kane, and Frelenghuysen.

On Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Bibb, Burnet, Forsyth, Ellis, and Seymour.

On Pensions—Messrs. Holmes, Marks, Foot, Chase, and Chambers.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Chambers, Tyler, Holmes, Clayton, and Sprague.

To audit and control the Contingent Fund—Messrs. Kane, Iredell, and Wright.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Marks, Willey, and Grundy.

On motion of Mr. Hendricks, it was

Ordered, That a select Committee to consist of five members, be appointed on the subject of Roads and Canals, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The President then appointed the following Committee: Messrs. Hendricks, Tyler, Webster, Dudley, and Ruggles.

Mr. Ellis announced the death of his colleague, *Mr. Thomas B. Reed;* whereupon it was resolved that the Members go into mourning by wearing crape on the left arm for one month; and, as an additional testimony of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives on the 9th, Mr. *Condict* offered a Resolution concerning the appointment of the Committees, which, after some conversation, was laid on the table, on motion of *Mr. Buchanan*, with the understanding that it will be taken up to-day, and that the House would then adjourn till Monday, to give time to the Speaker to make his selections. A joint resolution ordering the Clerk to purchase fifty copies of the last volume of the Laws of the United States was read and laid on the table. It was ordered, on motion of Mr. J. W. Taylor, that the House proceed to the election of a Chaplain this day at 12 o'clock.

December 11.—The Senate, yesterday, after the reference of various subjects to Committees, adjourned till Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the Rev. Reuben Post was elected Chaplain. The Resolution ordering the Standing Committees to be appointed, was taken up and agreed to; and the House, on motion of Mr. H. R. Storrs, agreed to adjourn till Monday. The House then, on motion of Mr. Polk of Tennessee, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Message of the President. Mr. Polk then moved a series of Resolutions, referring the various parts of the Message to the appropriate Committees. The Resolutions being agreed to, the Committee rose, and reported the same to the House, when a brief discussion took place on one or two of the Resolutions, originating principally in the ambiguous phraseology of the Message on the subject of the Tariff. Some slight modifications were made; and the Resolutions were then agreed to. The House then adjourned till Monday, to allow time to the Speaker to select his Committees.

Nat. Jour.

From the United States' Gazette.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

"WASHINGTON, DEC. 7, 1829.

Dear Sir—When the house of representatives was called over to-day, 194 members answered to their names. There are nine of the Virginia representatives, and the two senators, still absent in convention, and likely to remain there until the close of the labors of that body. A contest had been anticipated for the officers of the house, exclusive of the speaker, for it was generally admitted that to him there would be no opposition on party grounds. There was nothing to be gained by a struggle for a speaker, and by withdrawing opposition, the Jackson members were deprived of the opportunity of boasting of the strength they exhibited. It was intended by a portion of the Jackson party to run Mr. Clarke out of the situation of clerk of the house, by setting up in opposition to him Virgil Maxy of Maryland, whose attachment to, and efforts in favor of Mr. Calhoun, in 1823, are fresh in the remembrance of the political world. When the motion was made to proceed to the election of a clerk, Mr. Richard M. Johnston moved a postponement of the election until Thursday, with a view to give the members time to make their own selection. But the effort was a vain one: the matter was too well understood, and it was decided to go into the election forthwith. Mr. Maxy was then nominated by Mr. Johnston, and obtained 54 votes. Mr. Clarke being elected by a large majority of the whole house Opposition was then manifested to the old doorkeeper, Capt. Burch, who is laboring under the infirmity of age, by which he is unfitted for duty. Two or three rank Jacksonmen started against him: one of whom, it is said, had received the pledges of Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Ingham, that all their influence should be exerted in his favor, and all this exertion of influence produced him 12 votes. Discouraged by these defeats, the Jackson members refrained from further opposition to the old officers, and they were all re-elected.

The course of the house of representatives is hailed as expressive of a decided disapprobation of the proscriptive policy of Gen. Jackson and his cabinet, by which so many valuable officers have been sacrificed on the altar of party. The old officers of the house have been supporters, as far as the honest expression of independent opinion goes, of the late administration, and this circumstance had induced a certain newly created comptroller recently imported from the vicinity of White Hills, to declare, not many weeks ago, that they must all be displaced to make room for Jackson men. The house have put a *veto* on this decision of the comptroller; and it will be fortunate for him, should he escape without a more severe rebuke.—The fourth auditor, whom the Telegraph, the Richmond Enquirer, and the New York Enquirer, *regard*, and the wags of the opposition *pronounce*, to be *heaven born*, has taken to his room under a fit of terror, lest his nomination should be rejected by the senate; and it is said that his chief clerk has been appointed *acting* fourth auditor, until it shall please the senate to determine whether the present head of that office shall ever act in it again. Some persons imagine that the course taken to-day by the Calhoun branch of the Jackson party, in *voting for* Virgil Maxy, and by the Jackson branch in *voting against* him, indicates an early decomposition of the present party. Mr. Calhoun was at Richmond on Saturday, and would, I suppose, learn something of the *sayings and doings* of Mr. Van Buren during his recent visit to that city; and I suspect what he would hear, would not have a tendency to put him in a better humor with the existing aspect of things.

"You will have received the Message before you receive this letter: speculation on its contents, therefore, would be out of place. Be assured that the embryos of strange events are ripening in the womb of time, of which Major Noah may expect to hear in due time through your columns."

We find the following paragraph in the New York Journal of Commerce of Thursday:

"Concerning the United States Bank, the President says—'It must be admitted by all, that it has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency.' It has, however, established as much uniformity as in the nature of the case is practicable. The extensive business which it has carried on in exchange between the different sections of our country, and between this and foreign countries, has been a source of great accommodation and economy to the community. It has counteracted the fluctuations in the rate of exchange, and diminished the loss on premiums by at least one quarter, as compared with what it would have been under the more limited resources of the local banks and the brokers. That it should maintain the exchange on all places at *par*, is scarcely desirable, even were it possible; as it certainly is *not* possible. The currents of business which set from north to south and from south to north, would sweep away the Bank, even though its capital were $100,000,000 instead of $35,000,000. Such a Bank as the President proposes, 'founded upon the credit of the Government and its revenues,' would almost of course be badly managed. It would be an enormous monopoly to the Government of one entire branch of trade, and an engine of power at which, under political management, all business would tremble. In consequence of this part of the Message, U. S. Bank stock sunk yesterday from 125½ to 120 per cent., and in the afternoon, we are told, the price was still lower. The sensation abroad among those who hold or deal in this stock, will at least be as great as at home; and it is probable a large part of the foreign capital invested in it will soon be withdrawn."

We should regard as quite inordinate, the fears from which such a measure would proceed. Many suggestions have been formally made to Congress, by Presidents, without the least effect of a permanent nature. The paramount expediency and sound administration of the bank, and the dangers and insufficiency which characterize the project of a government institution at Washington, will keep the People and Congress in favor of the renewal of the charter. We are not less confident that the executive branch of the government—President Jackson included, if he should consent to serve another term—will be, six years hence, or earlier, of the same opinion on this subject, as that which is and must continue to be entertained by thousands of his original and most earnest friends. Abundant reason had the government and country, in the recent war with Great Britain, to deplore the refusal to renew the charter of the first Bank of the United States; and sorely did they repent thereof. Every good citizen must deprecate the bare possibility of such floundering, sinking, and bankrupting, in finance and currency, as was witnessed during the period of our utmost national need, when the general government labored under other severe pressure, and required therefore, the more, all fiscal security and facilities. No doubt, the President's language may produce a strong and hurtful sensation abroad, where the permanence of the Bank of the United States, and the soundness of our currency and the financial order and credit of government are generally deemed correlative. But that sensation, and its immediate consequences, may be rectified by the same considerations which will operate on this side of the Atlantic. It may be observed that the President commends the only part of the conduct of the bank which has fallen under his official observation—the aid which it furnished to the treasury in averting a threatened public misfortune. Thus far, then, within his experience, the institution has proved advantageous and expedient. We chiefly lament, in this matter, that he has unwittingly given color to the exaggerated accusations of party spirit, which have been republished in the London and Paris papers, to show that he and his colleagues were adverse to the stability and independence of institutions and property.

Nat. Gazette.

From the Southern Galaxy.

THE MICROSCOPE.

Gentle reader!—have you ever taken a peep at the Microscope?—We have—and the Lord have mercy upon us, and save us from longer swallowing rats, rackoons, snakes, and snapping turtles.—We have scarcely eat a mouthful for a week, and whether we ever eat again or not, heaven only knows. Oh! for the digestion of an Ostrich, that we might live on pebbles.

Since we saw this magnifier and multiplier, not only of physical beings, but of the miseries of this little bit of existence, called life, how many deaths have we suffered! We've been a thousand times devoured by hideous monsters. The "pip" of chickens, and the "quack" of ducks we distinctly heard within the precincts of our mortal body. Yea more—the jumping of sturgeons, the crawling of lobsters, have been sensibly felt, and we are momentarily expecting a small alligator to pop his obtuse nose from between our ribs, for thousands have we swallowed. Yea, bipeds, and quadrupeds—centipeds and millepeds—peds infinite, and things without peds—fish, birds, reptiles, and insects of every class, genus, species and variety, and millions upon millions that would puzzle Beelzebub himself for a class, or good father Adam for a name. Why, reader! to swallow a cat or a monkey, is nothing at all. Just keep your mouth shut, or, our word for it, some of these rascally negroes about the streets will drive a dray and horse down your throats.

We happened to eat a fig or two, on the morning previous to the exhibition of the microscope; they did not exactly agree with our palate, and by way of corrective, we eat half a dozen of oysters with a plenty of sharp vinegar with them. The said microscope convinced us, to our sorrow, of the causes of the nausea; the surface of the fig, reader, about the size of a pin's head, was placed in the focus of the glass, and such a scampering! At least one hundred beings to "human wisdom nameless," about the size of muskrats, and covered with bristles, were discovered at full gallop one over another, as you have seen rats in a meal tub. We took the vinegar in season, said we to ourselves; that must have destroyed them, but lo! to our utter consternation, and at the expense of our appetite, we discovered in three minutes afterwards, that in a single spoonful of vinegar, we had bona fide, swallowed some three or four hundred living reptiles, in length at least four feet and a half.

It will, doubtless be recollected that a member of the French Academy, some years since attempted to prove, in a paper read to that learned body, that the acidity of certain liquids was in consequence of the shape of its particles,—which shape was said to be angular, and the angles very acute. How much trouble it would have saved this sage in philosophy, could he have had a peep at the microscope! how easily the mystery would have been explained. We'll convince the learned beyond a doubt, upon this point, by the aid of the microscope and a syllogism. Hypothesis:—The acidity of a liquor is produced by the terrible kicking of these reptiles upon the nerves of the tongue. Argument: the greater the age of the liquid, the greater the number of reptiles, and the more kicking—Ergo—the reptiles produce acidity. But to the Microscope.

A piece of human skin, about the 16th of an inch in diameter was placed before this eight wonder of the world, and do you believe it reader, it contains veins enough for an engine hose.

A word to the ladies. Beware what use you make of crapes and muslins: for unless our senses deceive us, Cupid, allowing him to be the lubberly urchin represented by the painters, composed of sound flesh and blood, with wings two feet in length, aye, notwithstanding these the rogue could pop through without ruffling a feather, between the threads of the finest Italian crapes, so far are they asunder. And as for the space between the threads of the fine muslin, why "Dandy Jack," upon his Shetland pony, would not require a larger circle to exhibit his feats of horsemanship.

FROM ENGLAND.

The Packet ship Manchester, at New York, brings to the editors their London papers of the 1st and Liverpool of the 2d November.

The trial of several persons at Cork, for a conspiracy to murder, seems to have occasioned considerable sensation and excitement in the kingdom. The London Courier complains that attempts are making to convert the occurrence into an engine for blowing the country into a flame, for reviving feuds almost extinct, and for causing one half of the population to look with distrust upon the other. The same paper, however, asserts in strong terms the disposition of all classes in Ireland to drop the recollection of past animosities. "There is nothing," it observes, "in the state of that country which the ordinary law of the land is not able to cope with. The general aspect of society there is more peaceful than it was. Internal dissension is at an end, and the establishment of harmony, improvement, and the arts of civilized life, are making rapid progress. Some wild portions there are—some wastes and uncultivated spots in the mass of the population, but a whole people are not to be placed under the law of criminality on that account. Those who were the recognized heads of the priesthood have themselves become fellow laborers in the vineyard, and from being the most exalted in faction, seek to render themselves equally conspicuous in recommending by example and exhortation the doctrine of charity and fellowship." The conspiracies appear to be limited to one small district in the county of Cork. Four of the seventeen who have been apprehended and arraigned, have been found guilty and condemned to suffer death. Mr. O'Connell was engaged in the defence of the remaining thirteen.

The minister of the King of Bavaria to the Swiss republic has addressed a note to the Swiss Diet reiterating the complaints of his master, the King of Bavaria, against the practice of enlisting Bavarian subjects in the Swiss regiments destined for foreign service. All Bavarians are forbidden to enter the service of a foreign power, and those who do, lose their rights as Bavarian citizens. The Diet have hitherto paid no attention to the representations of the King of Bavaria, because the foreign military service is not a national concern.—The King of Bavaria is the monarch whose poems, says a Paris paper, are forbidden to be introduced into Austria, on account of "their republican and seditious tendency."

Assassination of the Rev. Mr. Going—Clonmel, Wednesday, Oct. 29.—The following melancholy and harrowing particulars have been supplied by a valued correspondent; they are calculated to excite the deepest emotion. On the evening of Friday, the 22d instant, as the Rev. Mr. Going, of Moyaliffe Glebe, was returning to his house from the session at Thurles, and when within a quarter of a mile from his own house, he was at that time fired at by some wretch or wretches, and killed upon the spot! One ball entered a little above his hip upon the left side, and passed throught his side; he likewise had the marks of two other balls in his back, and had a cut on his right temple, which, it is thought, proceeded from the fall off his horse. On the poor gentleman falling, his horse immediately set off at full speed, the animal having escaped unhurt, and, as the family were all anxiously looking out for his arrival to dinner, Mrs. Going being much troubled at his not arriving, she went to the hall door—when, to her great misery, she saw the horse come up to the gate without his rider.

She at once suspected what had happened, and gave the alarm, when her son Charles, with some assistance, went in pursuit of the hapless gentleman, and discovered him lying savagely murdered at the side of the road, and weltering in his blood. The worthy but ill-fated gentleman had a dispute with his parishoners respecting tithes, and the matter in dispute had that day been investigated by the assistant barrister at Thurles Quarter Sessions. Mr. Going was brother to Maj. Going, who was barbarously murdered in the county of Limerick, in 1821, and was in his 63d year. Nine children are left to weep over the fate of the best of parents.

Clonmel Advertiser.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 10.

Although the ratifications of the Treaty of Peace signed by the Porte at Adrianople on the 14th of September were sent to this city on the 27th, some difficulties have occurred in the execution of several of its stipulations, which have given occasion to the sending of several Russian officers to this capital. The principal of these difficulties are the delivery of the fortress of Giurgevo, situated on the left bank of the Danube, to the Russian troops, which was refused on the pretext of not having received orders to that effect; the making out of the *firmans* concerning the union of the six districts to Servia, and lastly, the position of Mustapha Pacha, of Scutari, with his troops near Phillipopolis, by which the Russian army was menaced in its posts near Adrianople. The Sultan has taken steps to remove these difficulties in the most satisfactory manner. Among the immediate consequences of the treaty are, the liberation of all the Russian prisoners, who are sent on board several Austrian and Sardinian vessels, the evacuation of the town of Enos by the Russian troops, and the raising of the blockade of the Dardanelles. In the mean time the restoration of the free navigation of the Black Sea has given new activity to commerce. More than 100 vessels of every nation, but mostly Austrian, favored by a south wind which has blown for several days, have sailed for Odessa, while others arriving from the Archipelago have entered here. On the 7th of this month the English Admiral, Malcom, arrived here on board a Cutter. He had a particular audience with the Sultan and was well received. The French frigate Armida which brought Gen. Guilleminot, will sail shortly for Toulon. The greatest tranquility reigns in the capital.

Another article of the same date with the above, states that a Russian Colonel had arrived at Constantinople with the news that the Turks had attacked and massacred a detachment of 300 Russians in a village near Adrianople.

FROM NEW ORLEANS AND MEXICO.

The New York Commercial has received files of New Orleans papers to the 14th ultimo. It appears that four of the last packets arrived at New Orleans, had been seized by the new Collector, on account of having foreign goods on board not particularly described in the manifests. All goods so omitted, have been seized and advertised. Upon this fact, the Journal of Commerce gives the following explanation:—

"It is often the case that goods are sent on board of coasting vessels after they have cleared out and the manifest is closed. It has been customary to put down a certain number of packages at times of clearance, sufficient to cover all probable after-shipments; but of course without the marks and numbers, as they cannot be anticipated. This course has been acquiesced in and sanctioned by the several Collectors; but here comes a new man, with full resolution to correct all the errors of his predecessors; and the consequence is, that the merchant who has complied with all the requisitions of one agent of the government, has his ship and cargo seized by another. The ships have been bonded, and after sufficient trouble and expense have been created, will no doubt be restored."

It is stated from Alexandria, (Louisiana,) that the Red River was rising rapidly. The cotton crops had been materially injured by the late beating rains. "The enormous size to which the sugar cane grows on the rich lands of this country," says an Alexandria paper, "is, we believe, without a parallel. Stalks of 12 feet in height are not uncommon,—and even higher when in isolated situations."

Capt. Williams, of the brig Ajax, at New Orleans, from Sisal, reports that, on his arrival at the latter place, his brig was taken possession of by a gunboat lying in the harbor, and although the Collector ordered her to be set at liberty, she was forcibly detained for 14 days—the officers and crew barbarously treated, and subjected to heavy expenses. She was then permitted to discharge, and the cargo was found entire. Meanwhile the gunboat sailed for Campeachy. When nearly loaded for a return voyage, an express arrived from Campeachy, ordering her to be detained until the return of the gunboat. Eight soldiers were accordingly put on board, but the Captain not choosing to remain longer in a place where he was so badly treated, forced the soldiers into the jollyboat at night, and made sail for New Orleans.

The Measure of Time.—In the measure of time there is a curious coincidence between the practice of modern England and the language of the Mosaic history.—In the account given by the early historian of the creation, "the *evening* and the morning" are described as "the first."—This mention of the evening before the morning is to be noted in the ancient writings in the description of the space of time called *a day*. It is a curious fact that we, to the present day, preserve the same form in the measurement of time. We describe *seven days* by the word *se'nnight, and fourteen days* by *fortnight*.

Died,

On the 6th instant, after a lingering illness, Miss MARY ANN ARTHURS, eldest daughter of the late James Arthurs, of this city, in the 25th year of her age.

STEAM BOAT NEWS.

	ARRIVED.	
December	8.	Highlander
	8.	Lady Franklin
	9.	Ruhamah
	10.	Native
	11.	Citizen
	11.	Potomac
	11.	Reindeer
	11.	Messenger
	13.	Reindeer
	13.	Delaware
	13.	Erie
	13.	Monticello
	14.	Clinton
	15.	Ruhamah
	16.	Mountaineer
	16.	Shamrock
	16.	Commerce
	17.	Facility
	17.	Herald
	DEPARTED.	
December	8.	Pennsylvania
	9.	Highlander
	9.	Lady Franklin
	10.	Niagara
	10.	Packet
	10.	Ruhamah
	11.	Reindeer
	12.	Native
	13.	Reindeer
	14.	Citizen
	14.	Erie
	16.	Potomac
	16.	Clinton
	16.	Ruhamah
	17.	Mountaineer
	17.	Monticello
	17.	Facility

Ohio river nine feet above low water mark.

CANAL BOAT LIST.

	ARRIVED.	
December	9.	Warren Packet
	"	Reindeer
	10.	Franklin
	11.	Jackson
	12.	Blairsville Packet
	13.	Pennsylvania
	"	Warren Packet
	"	Walker
	"	Farmer
	DEPARTED.	
December	8.	American Star
	"	General Marchand
	"	Rambler
	9.	Unexpected
	"	Pennsylvania
	10.	Reindeer
	"	Warren Packet
	11.	Blairsville Packet
	12.	Blacksnake
	"	Pioneer

Steel, Cotton Yarns, Mackerel, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.

4000 Lbs. best American blister steel; 1500 lbs. assorted cotton yarns and candlewick; 1000 lbs. of the best Ohio oil-stones and hones; 50 barrels mackerel, No. 2 and 3; 110 pieces of domestic sheetings; 40 barrels of dried peaches and apples; 40 kegs of assorted nails and tobacco; 250 patent tubs, buckets, coolers, &c.; 100 patent 8-10, 10-12, and other sized window sash; 50 cheap violins.

Also, a great variety of cheap beads, watches, penknives, combs, needle-cases, spectacles, &c. &c. upon cards; and a handsome supply of domestic checks,

DRY GOODS,

And an Excellent Assortment of

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE, GLASS, AND GLASSWARE:

All which will be sold low for cash or approved negociable paper, at three or four months.

ISAAC HARRIS.

☞Clover-seed, flax-seed, bees-wax, butter, flour, whiskey, &c. will be received in exchange for goods, on good terms.

December 18, 1829.—3t

FUR CAPS AND NUTRIA FURS.

120 Handsome Fur Caps.
60 do. Cut Nutria Fur.

Just received and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

Dec. 18, 1829.—3t

FRESH MACKEREL.

70 KITTS; 20 half barrels, No. 2; 40 barrels, No. 3. For sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

Dec. 18, 1829.—3t

25 KEGS SHOT, assorted; 10 hogsheads Kentucky leaf tobacco; 20 kegs Cavendish, do.; 100 boxes sweet scented, do.; 20 boxes superior mould candles, 4. 5, 8. 6; 30 boxes palm and common soap. Just received and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

Dec. 18, 1829.—3t

LOST.

THE subscriber LOST, together with his POCKET BOOK containing $75, the BOOK in which the subscribers to the stock in the "Monongahela and Coal hill Turnpike Road" had entered their names. It is particularly requested that this TURNPIKE BOOK be returned.—Let it be dropped into the Post Office in this city, and no one will be the wiser as from whence it came. That Book is of great importance to the Company, and particularly so to the subscriber.

NOBLE CALHOUN.

Dec. 18—3t.

THE PITTSBURGH PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY will meet at Lambdin's Lecture Room, on the 21st inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M.—Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance, as *Officers for the ensuing year are to elected*. Lecture on Mathematics by Dr. Bruce.

JOHN M'FADEN,
Secretary.

December 18, 1829.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE, that we, the subscribers, have severally applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said Judges have appointed the third Monday of January, 1830, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.

DANIEL MARRATTA,
Of Moon township, Boatman.
THOMAS MARTIN,
Of the city of Pittsburgh, Baker.
WILLIAM JOHNSTON,
Of Pitt township, Farmer.
JOHN FITZPATRICK,
Of Pitt township, Laborer.
JOSHUA KAYE,
Of Pitt township, Innkeeper.
ROBERT KERR,
Of the city of Pittsburgh, Clerk.

December 18, 1829—w3

European & American Agency;

More particularly with Great Britain and Ireland.

THE UNDERSIGNED intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on an ELEVENTH TOUR, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT.

And return to Pittsburgh, in November, 1830.

Many years ago, he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances can be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received: Lands, Houses and Tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificate; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestuy que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c.

If it is required, reference can be given, in every part of the U. S. and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,

"JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa."

P. S.—Two hundred acres of first rate land, near Mayville, Chautauque county, N. Y. 160 acres, do. near Cambridge, in Guernsey county, Ohio; and, four beautiful lots, on which is erected a comfortable dwelling house, in the town of Mercer, Pa. for sale low.

J. S.

☞The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.

December 8, 1829.—tf.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT, at the head of Seventh street. The house is finished in a good manner, and will be sold on accommodating terms. For particulars inquire of

THOMAS FINK.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 8, 1829—tf.

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

INSURE against loss and damage by Fire on all Stone, Brick or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Machinery, Engines and Furniture contained in them. Also on all Steam, Keel or Flat Boats that navigate the western waters and on their cargoes.

The subscriber having been appointed surveyor for that office is ready to make surveys of any of the above described property or vessels &c. within the city or vicinity and forward the surveys to the Agency at Cincinnati Ohio, where Policies will be executed. Apply at No. 99, Market Street.

CHARLES PLUMB,
Surveyor.

Pittsburgh, September 14, 1829—w6mo.

C. J. SHEPPARD, Glazed Wadding Manufacturer, has constantly on hand, a supply of Black and White Wadding, either in large or small quantities.

N. B.—Residence corner of Short and Water Street.

Sept. 25.—3mo.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known TAVERN STAND in Union street, at present occupied by by Mr. Joseph Barclay.

Also.—LOT No. 12, Brown's plan, bounded by No. 11 O'Hara street, Bedford alley and Brown street: 28 feet in front, by 123½ feet deep.

For further particulars please apply to the subscriber, corner of Water street and Cherry alley.

JAMES SCOTT.

Pittsburgh, June 23, 1829.—wtf.

DEBTORS TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned, either by note or book account, will please call and pay off their respective dues, on or before the first day of January next ensuing, as no longer indulgence can be given.

J. C. WINEBIDDLE,
No. 120 Second street.

Nov. 13—tf

BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by the subscribers: *Sketches of Irish Character*, by Mrs. S. C. Hall.

The Adventures of a King's Page. a Novel, in 2 vols. by the author of "Almack's Revisited."

A Useful Guide for Grocers, Distillers. Hotel and Tavern Keepers, and Wine and Spirit Dealers of every denomination. By W. Beastall, Chemist.

Gillies' History of Greece, 1 vol.

Hooper's Medical Dictionary, 2 vols: a new Stereotype Edition, enlarged and improved.

Good's Study of Medicine, 5 vols. &c. &c.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

December 15—tf.

☞ NEW FUR AND FANCY CAP STORE,

No. 66 Wood Street, 3d door above Fourth street.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has *just received* a fresh supply of Gentlemen's Superior OTTER CAPS, together with a large assortment of Men's and Boys' FUR and FANCY CAPS, suitable for all seasons, consisting of the following descriptions, viz:

Sup'r Dyed Otter,
Natural Fur Seal,
Patent Leather,
Black Hair Seal,
Blue Cloth,
Dyed Muskrat,

CAPS.

Brown Fur Seal,
Leopard Seal,
Morocco,
Grey Hair Seal,
Dyed Rackoon,
Martin, &c. &c.

Also, a great variety of Misses' and Children's TURBANS.

*** *Fur Seal and Martin Collars, and Patent Leather Stocks.*

☞ Lillibridge's PATENT HINGE STOCKS.

JOHN SIBBETT.

N. B.—*Country Merchants* supplied on the most accommodating terms. ☞ CAPS REPAIRED.

December 15—3t.

NOTICE.

M'CLURG & KING being about to decline business, request all persons indebted to them to call and make payment before the first of January next. Those who neglect to do so may expect to find their accounts, &c. placed in the hands of officers for collection.

Dec. 15, 1829.—3t

A Paper Mill For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale their PAPER MILL, adjoining the town of Steubenville, called the Clinton Mill, with the lot of ground on which it is erected. The mill runs four rag engines and has an abundant supply of clear water. The *machinery*, which is all of the best and most efficient kind, is driven by a steam engine of 30 horse power. Stone coal of the best quality can be had for 3¾ cents per bushel, delivered at the mill. The raw material, or stock, can at all times be procured in sufficent quantity in exchange for the manufactured article. The mill buildings are very extensive and commodious. The quality of the paper made therein, since it came into the possession of the subscribers, is too well known throughout the western states, to require any description nere. On the lot on which the mill is situate is also a range of two story brick buildings, for the residence of the hands employed in the mill.

The town and neighborhood of Steubenville are remarkable for the healthiness, as well as the moral and correct department of their inhabitants, and the surrounding country being fertile and thickly inhabited, provisions are abundant and cheap, thus furnishing a very eligible and agreeable place of residence for any person who, by purchasing the said property, may find it necessary to locate himself and family there.

To any person inclining to purchase, every information as to the operations of the mill heretofore, with its profits, &c. shall be freely and fully imparted. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money only will be required in hand. The subscribers may safely say, so good a chance for profitable investment of capital rarely offers: they wish to dispose of it for the reason, *only*, that their residence is too remote from it to enable them to give to it a sufficient degree of personal attention; the bulk of their business, together with their principal paper making establishment, being in Pittsburgh. Possession of the above property may be had by the first of April next, or as near thereto as practicable. Any further information may be had upon application to Mr. Thompson Hannah, the manager of said mill, or the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.

☞ The Western Herald, Wheeling Gazette, Ohio State Journal Louisville Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, National Intelligencer, Baltimore Gazette, Delaware Watchman, Harrisburgh Reporter, Philadelphia Enquirer, U. S. Gazette, will please insert this to the amount of $3, and send their bills to the Pittsburgh Gazette Office.

December 15—tf.

PLASTER PARIS.

402 Barrels (white) Ground Plaster Paris; just received, and for sale, by

STEELE & CARLISLE,

Dec. 15.—3m. 90 *Front Street.*

The New Lisbon Palladium and Beaver Argus, will insert the above two months, and forward their accounts to this office.

Superior Business Stands FOR SALE.

THOSE two elegant brick dwelling houses and stores, No. 108 & 110, Market street, opposite the Allegheny bridge: one lately occupied by James Kerr, and the other, at present, by J. Shea & Co. Payments very accommodating.

Apply to

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1829.—tf

NEW & FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOE STORE.

No. 134 Liberty Street.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Philadelphia manufactured

BOOTS & SHOES

Of a superior quality, among which are

Ladies' common leather, Morrocco and lasting Boots,
Do colored and black lasting Shoes,
Misses' and Children's black colored do
Gentlemen's Calf-skin, Morrocco and Seal skin Boots,
Do Monroe and plain Shoes,
Do dancing and walking Pumps,
Do over Shoes—*not gum elastic,*
Do coarse Shoes, Monroe and plain,
Boy's coarse and fine Monroe and plain,

As this work is particularly manufactured for Pitsburgh, the public may be assured that none will be offered that is not of good a quality.

Also a constant supply of

Morrocco, Goat Skins, Black and Red, of a superior quality; Cream clored and Yellow Roans for Boot-lining.

N. B. Customer's work attended to by W. Closey as usual. CLOSEY & BRADY.

Pittsburgh, Feb, 27, 1829—wtf.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Wholesale Dealers in English, French, and American DRY GOODS, invite the attention of buyers residing in the Western States to visit this market. It is our intention, and also that of several respectable houses in this city, to open a full assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

early in January next, and for cash or approved paper, the prices will be as low, if not lower, than can be had in any other city. Their assortment will consist of the following articles:

Broad Cloths, blue, black, and fancy colors;
Cassimeres, do. do. do. do.
Together with a general assortment of Trimmings for tailors;
Blankets, rose, point, and duffield;
Flannels, white, red, yellow, and green;
Bocking and Floor Cloth; Baizes;
Prints of every description;
Ginghams, 4-4, 9-8, and 6-4; an extensive ass't;
Cambric, Jaconet, Book and Mull Muslins;
Tambour'd and loom-sewed do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Muslin Robes; Tartan Plaids;
Blue and Brown Camblets; Plaid Camblets;
Black and assorted Bombazetts;
Circassians and Merino Cloths;
Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose;
Cambric and garment Dimities;
Bang-up and Fancy Cords;
Drab and Olive Beaverteens;
Sinchews, Sarsnetts, and Silk Handkerchiefs;
Gros de Naples, Gros de Indes & Florence Silks;
Garniture; Satin and Lustring Ribbons;
Black and Colored Crapes;
Satinetts, blue, and blue and black mixed;
Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings;
Domestic Plaid and Stripe Ginghams;
Leghorn Hats, by the case or dozen;
Paper Hangings.

☞ In addition to the above, a great variety of articles not enumerated.

CUSHMAN & FALCONER,
No. 188 Pearl street, New York.

December 8, 1829—1mo.

ROBERT JAFFRAY & CO.

No. 144 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,

IMPORTERS of *English and French Lace Goods*, invite respectable dealers from the Western States to visit this market. During the whole months of January and February, they will have a full assortment of all the varieties of these articles which are required in the country trade.—They have been exclusively *Importers* for above twenty years, and do not buy any thing here; and, therefore, they profess to be able and willing to supply their customers on the best terms.

It has, heretofore, been the practice, in this city, not to prepare for spring sales till the beginning of March; but, from a desire to cultivate the trade of the western states, there is now an increasing disposition to make early importations; and several of our principal houses have taken measures to have extensive assortments of staple and fancy dry goods against the middle of next January.

Responsible gentlemen, who bring satisfactory letters to any respectable house here, will be introduced at once to the best houses in every department, and to all the facilities of our oldest and most valued connexions.

The following are the principal articles that we import:

English Thread Laces, Edgings, and Insertings;
French do. do. do.
Bobbinetts, white and black, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4;
do. do. Figured;
Bobbinett Veils, 4-4 and 5-4, black and white;
Capes, Collars, Collaretts, and Half Hdkfs.;
Pelerines and Ladies' Caps;
Gimp Laces and Edgings;
Quillings, from ½ inch to 7 inches wide;
Mechlin Lace; Purling; Tatting, &c.

New-York, Nov. 27, 1829—1mo.

ARTHUR TAPPAN & CO.

No. 122 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,

HAVING enlarged their Store, intend keeping a large and complete assortment of

EUROPEAN AND INDIA SILK GOODS,

at all seasons of the year; and, particularly, they will make arrangements to have a full supply *early in January next*, for spring sales. They also keep large supplies of *LEGHORN HATS, SILK AND COTTON UMBRELLAS, and PARASOLS*. They invite merchants from the Western States generally, and especially those who have not been accustomed to visit New York regularly, to examine their goods before making spring purchases.

Without making invidious comparisons between New York and other cities, it may be stated that a large proportion of the goods imported into the United States are consigned to this city, whence they are afterwards sold into the different states; and that the Packets from France and England arrive almost every week. It is obvious, therefore, that it is for the interest of respectable merchants to visit this place, for the purpose of examining into the state of the market, before making their spring and fall purchases.

Liberal credits will be given, and notes will be taken, payable at the Banks in the vicinity of pur chasers.

☞ Merchants bringing respectable letters will be introduced to the best houses in this city, so as to be able to make up entire assortments in every branch of business.

December 1, 1829—2m.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the very valuable Works, situated on Cheat River, in Monongalia county, Virginia, well known as "Jackson's Works." This establishment embraces a Furnace, Forge, Rolling Mill, Nail Factory, Grist and Saw Mill.

With these works will be sold a large quantity of Farming Land, river bottom. Also, three or four thousand acres of Woodland.

For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises. JOSIAH JACKSON.

December 1—3*

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE OR RENT.

I WILL SELL THE TAVERN Property in Brownsville, occupied at present by James Searight, and lately by George Gibson. This property is well situated for business. If not sold, it will be rented, and possession given on the 1st day of April next.

GEORGE DAWSON,
Brownsville.

December 8—3t.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has removed his "Musical Repository" to No. 19 Market street, where he has for sale two splendid PIANO FORTES, from the manufactory of Loud & Brothers.

The subscriber will always keep a supply on hand, and will also furnish Pianos upon orders.

Old Pianos received in exchange at a fair price.

W. C. PETERS,
December 8—tf *Professor of Music*

☞ *VALUABLE REAL ESTATE* ☜

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale, in Lots to suit purchasers, A TRACT OF LAND, containing about One Hundred and Forty-Two Acres, lying on the Four Mile Run, in Pitt township. The Tract has been subdivided into Lots and Lanes, a diagram of which may be seen, and all other information had, upon application to either of the undersigned.

T. B. DALLAS,
W. W. FETTERMAN.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 20—6t

NOS. DRAWN in the Union Canal Lottery, Class 13 for 1829:

19 28 44 37 1 15 25 27 57

☞ Three Prizes of $1,000, one of $600, two of $200, besides many of inferior note, have been presented and paid by

G. A. COOK,
Ag't for Yates & M'Intyre.

Managers' Office, No. 68 Wood street,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 20, 1829.—3t

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

The Union Canal Lottery

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS NUMBER 14, FOR 1829.

To be drawn at Philadelphia,

On THURSDAY, December 17, 1829.

Yates and M'Intyre, Managers.

60 NUMBER LOTTERY—9 DRAWN BALLOTS.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
2	10,000	20,000
2	5,000	10,000
1	4 210	4,210
10	1,000	10,000
10	600	6,000
10	500	5,000
10	400	4,000
10	300	3,000
29	200	5,800
51	100	5,100
51	90	4,590
51	80	4,080
51	70	3,570
102	60	6,120
102	50	5,100
102	40	4,080
204	30	6,120
1122	20	22,440
11475	10	114,750
13395 prizes		$273,760

20825 blanks—34220 tickets

Whole Tickets, $10; *Halves*, $5; *Quarters*, $2,50; *Eighths*, $1,25.

Orders from abroad (post paid) enclosing cash, or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The Register containing an official statement of the drawing will be sent to each adventurer.

☞ Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

Apply to, or address

GEO. A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68
Wood st. Pittsburgh.

Managers' Office, Nov. 20, 1829.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant twelve miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coalbanks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market, either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

August 7, 1829—tf

GREAT CURIOSITIES,

AT LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM.

IN addition to the usual attractions of this institution, a great number of additional curiosities have been added during the last two days: amongst wich are—

Two living *White Crows*; the *Emur*, or South American Ostrich, 5 feet 6 inches high; *Brown Tiger*, or Great American Panther; *Patagonian Penguin*; *Coatimundi*; several *Monkeys*; *two living Porcupines*; *Porcupine Fish*; *Lobster*, 3 *feet long*; *Shells, Corals, &c. &c.*

The Museum is open every day, and brilliantly illuminated every evening.—Admittance 25 cents, children 12 1-2.

August 18, 1829.—tf.

TO LET,

THE TAVERN STAND in Noblestown, formerly owned and occupied by John Taylor, deceased: along with the tavern will be let, four acres of ground in town, and a ten acre outlot: the lessee to have privilege to take as much coal as may be necessary for his use.—For terms apply to the widow, on the premises.

EZEKIEL HARKER,
ALEX. LIGGEST,
Guardians of the minor Children.

Dec. 15.—3t

Land For Sale.

A PLANTATION and tract of 180 acres, 3 miles North of the Ohio river, 2 miles S. of Johnston's mills, 4 miles E. of Economy, and 16 miles N. W. of Pittsburgh: *Is a good stand for a Blacksmith's shop*, having been occupied as such for several years.

ALSO—SEVERAL TRACTS and parts of tracts, in the same quarter of the country, and some in Beaver county.

ALSO—A TRACT of IMPROVED LAND situate on both sides of the Greensburgh, Turnpike Road between 9 and 10 miles from Pittsburgh; abounds with coal, and partly with limestone.

ALSO—Land in Armstrong and Indiana counties, North of Penn. Canal, also in Mercer and Crawford counties.

Apply to A. Way & Co. Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, Sewickly Bottom, Beaver road.

DAVID SHIELDS.

Feb. 13, 1829—wtf.

THOMPSON & MILLER

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN, No. 132, Wood-street, (next door to Dr. Speer's,) has just furnished his FASHIONABLE CLOTHING-STORE with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

WHOLESALE

QUEENSWARE, Glass & China Warehouse.

WOOD STREET.

Thomas G. Gaylord

IS now receiving large supplies of QUEENSWARE and CHINA, which, added to his former stock, will make his assortment very large and complete.

He is prepared to pack all orders at the shortest notice, and at the lowest Baltimore and Philadelphia prices, with very low carriage.

Western merchants, who wish to sell assorted crates, and retailers, are invited to call and furnish themselves on as accommodating terms as can be had east or west of the mountains.

Pittsburgh, May 8.

ON SALE At the City Auction Room,

No. 46 Wood Street.

LARGE and small *Porter Bottles*, of a superior quality,
Hollow *Glass-Ware*, assort'd.
Window *Glass* of all sizes,
Juniatta Nails and Brads, do
do and common Rolled Iron,
Nail, Spike and Deck Rods,
Iron *Tea-Kettles*, *Sad-Irons*,
Pig and Bar Lead—Rifle Powder,
Writing and Wrapping Paper.

ALSO

300 kegs prime Kentucky Tobacco,
500 Boxes superior do segars,
A few do *Stone's* superior Grass and Corn Scythes' together with
100 French Post Bedsteads, a superior article made in the state of New York.
36 Breakfast tables,—Bureaus,
Common and Fancy Chairs asst'd.

And a great variety of other articles, which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash or City acceptances.

J. HANSON.

May 29—tf.

For Sale,

A COMPLETE set of Coppersmith's Tools, and a number of Tin Plate Worker's do.

Inquire of

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,
No. 12 Market Street

May 12—tf.

☞ A FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale the TRACT OF LAND lately occupied by the Rev. John Riddell, deceased, situated on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; two miles from Noblestown, and ten miles from the City of Pittsburgh. The state road from Williamsburgh to Pittsburgh runs through the tract. It contains 430 acres, of which about 200 are cleared; upwards of 50 acres of first rate bottom, 20 of which are in meadow; the whole in good repair and well watered. There are on the premises 3 good Dwelling-houses, and two Barns, two Apple and Peach Orchards, abundance of Stone Coal, and a good Mill-Seat.

☞ The tract will be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers. The terms will be made known by either of the executors, who reside near the land.

HUGH RIDDELL,
WM. STURGEON,
BENJAMIN KELSO, *Ex'rs.*

October 13, 1829.—tf

For Coughs, Consumptions,

Colds, Influenzas, Whooping Coughs, Spasmodic Asthma, Pain in the side, Difficulty of Breathing and Want of Sleep.

CERTIFICATES.

WE, the subscribers have sold *La Mott's Cough Drops*, as agents for the Messrs. *Crosbys*. The Medicine has obtained the approbation of the public, by effecting many cures of the diseases for which it is recommended. We have therefore no hesitation in recommending LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS as an excellent medicine.

G. Dawson, druggist, and late U S Surgeon at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. Hamm, M D and E D Downer, druggists, Zanesville; Wm. Mount, M D Dayton; M. Wolf & Co. Apothecary's Hall, Goodwin and Ashton and Fairchilds & Co. druggists, Cincinnati; Ira Delano, druggist, Chillicothe; S Sharpless, merchant, St. Clairsville; B Brubacher & Co. merchants Springfield; L P Frazier, merchant Xenia; Wm. Lowry, merchant, (O;) Dr. E Ferris, Lawrenceburgh; Dr. H Watts, Madison; (Indiana,) Thomas Wells, druggist, Nashville; Thomas Davis, Steubenville; and Dr George M'Daniel, Clarksville, (Tenn.;) Byers & Butler, druggists, Louisville; F. Floyd, druggist, Frankfort; Dr. M Q Ashby, Richmond; Crutchfield & Russel, druggists, Danville; M'Ilvaine & Allen, merchants, Shelbyville, P B Price, merchant, Georgetown; T & H Brents, merchants Flemingsburgh; T R Atwood, Greensburgh; F Frabue, druggist, Russelville; and R M Kercheville, druggist, Bairdstown, (Ky.)

Certificates of important cures will accompany each Bottle, with particular directions for using.

☞ Sold wholesale by O & S Crosby, Columbus, Ohio, and by I. Thompson, Smith and Pearsall, Fullerton and Saxton, Butler and Jenkins, druggists, *Philadelphia*, and by S Sweetser, George and James Bailey, George H & J S Keerl, *Baltimore*. Each bottle contains 45 doses—price $1.

Sold by special appointment wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medical Warehouse of

DR G. DAWSON,
Wood Street Pittsburgh.

May 5, 1829—1yism.

PITTSBURGH STEEL.

Manufactured by S. Broadmeadow & Co.

THIS Steel will bear a *welding heat*, and is *tempered* or *hardened as the Crowly Steel*, and we warrant it as equal to the *best* English Blister Steel.

S. BROADMEADOW & Co.

May 15—1y.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, on the Monongahela River: apply at the Office Bank United States, in Pittsburgh.

August 21, 1829.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES, Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

TO RENT,

A BRICK HOUSE in Third, between Wood and Market Streets.

Inqure of

CHAS. H. ISRAELL,
Sept. 1.—tf. *Paterson's Row.*

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday*, *Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regnlar succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday*, *Friday*, and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*

☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER whose name is affixed to the firm of Steele and Carlisle advertised below, was the *sole Capitalist* in the late firm of *W. Steele & Co.* I. STEELE.

November 9th 1827—tf.

STEELE & CARLISLE,

(Successors of W. Steele & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

LEAF and Manufactured TOBACCO
JUNIATA IRON—assorted
ditto NAILS do
ditto Nail, Spike and Deck Rods
Shovels—Spades—Axes and Hoes
Pittsburgh and Geneva WINDOW GLASS
Pig and Bar LEAD—White Lead in Oil
Wire Sifters, assorted—Drawing Chains
Superior Spanish SEGARS, &c. &c

Pittsburgh, November 9—tf

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL a number of BUILDING LOTS, adjoining my late residence in the vicinity of Pittsburgh—A plan of the same may be seen, and terms made known by calling at No. 12, corner of Market and Front street.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 28—tf.

Paper Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.

ALSO,

Three Hundred Dozen Horse Cards

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

EDWARD FABER,
Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.

Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

COTTON AND WOOLLEN Machinery.

THE subscribers, manufacturers of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the above business at No. 24, Water street, between Market and Ferry streets, where they have fitted up their shop in a superior stile with the most approved tools; and that they are now ready to receive any order in their line. Also TURNING LATHES, of various descriptions, and many other kinds of tools, will be made and finished to order.

F. A. Bemis recently came from Massachusetts, and has been for many years engaged in the building of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, and has had access to the principal shops in the eastern States where he has acquired a knowledge of the most approved machinery now in use. We solicit a share of public patronage, and nothing shall be wanting on our part to give perfect satisfaction.

Application can be made at the Machine Shop, or to Messrs. L. & P. Peterson, on the corner of Market and Front streets.

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

☞ Having a contract for cotton machinery now on hand, persons desirous of examining the work, can have an opportunity by calling at the machine shop.

F. A. B. & Co.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13, 1829—eptf.

Sale.

THE old Theatre Lot, 60 feet on Third street: Also 60 feet on Smithfield street, corner of Diamond Alley. A quantity of good seasoned boards, and a large bill of seasoned scantling.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

April 14—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

Porcelain Teeth.

DOCT. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, having during his late visit to the Eastern cities acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones.

Doct. E. M. has it in his power to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market and Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18.—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED.

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Western Farmers' Almanac

FOR THE YEAR 1830.

Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.

ALSO,

A German Almanac,

(A continuation of Goeb's.)

WITH SAME CALCULATION.

The copyright of this calculation is secured.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR.

Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞ He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1829—tf.

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories*, *Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to

HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER,

Front, beween Market and Wood Streets,

HAS received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from N. Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

WHISKEY, FLOUR, SCORCHED SALTS, RAGS, &c. will be taken in Barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829.—tf.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF Philadelphia, daily make insurance against loss or damage by FIRE on HOUSES and MERCHANDISE. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

GEO. COCHRAN, Agent,
No. 26, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

April 25—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News INK, for fall and summer use, in kegs from 15 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

June 6—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON, Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

GEORGE GOLDER, Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

REFER TO

Messrs John Dillon & Son,
Mr. James Raguet,
J. S. Copeland,
D. Convers, *Zanesville.*
K'Kee Clark & Co
Richard Bowen,
Mason & M'Donough,
John D. Davis, *Pittsburgh.*
Jno. Golder, Esq.—*Philadelphia*
Col. Noah Zane,
Knox & M'Kee,
Zane & Pentoney, *Wheeling.*
A. Golder,—*Baltimore.*
Wheeler & Chamberlain.—*Cincinnati*

January 27, 1829—1y.